FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE HOLDS FINAL SPRING SESSION

Soviet Delegate Addresses Session

LD1119402 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Kopatin reports:

A regular spring session of the Disarmament Committee ended today in the Geneva Palace of Nations. The session endorsed the committee's report to the coming special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

Speaking at the final plenary meeting of the session, Soviet representative Viktor Likhachev touched upon the vital problems of disarmament. He emphasized in this connection the importance of the proposals of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev made in April of this year, the proposals for implementing within a definite period of time such measures in the sphere of disarmament as ending the production of nuclear weapons of all types, ending the production and banning all other types of mass destruction weapons, cessation of development of new types of conventional armaments of enhanced destructive force, keeping from expansion of the armies and build-up of conventional armaments of countries, permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, as well as countries connected with them by military agreements. He also recalled Leonid Brezhnev's pronouncement that the Soviet Union is against the use of nuclear weapons, that it is doing and will continue doing everything to prevent the outbreak of an atomic war.

Guided by this principled line, the Soviet Union decided to join the international treaty on banning nuclear weapons in Latin America and will assume the pledge not to use such weapons against countries, participants in the treaty, the Soviet representative stressed.

Touching upon the questions of disarmament that were discussed by the present session of the committee, the Soviet representative pointed to great importance of the proposed ban on nuclear neutron weapons, stressing that the conclusion of a convention to this effect would be a practical evidence of the resolve of states to protect the world from an atomic war.

He rejected as being groundless the attempts to justify development and deployment of neutron weapons by allegations that the military balance of power in Europe has changed. He pointed out that the USSR has not been increasing its armed forces in central Europe for a long time and is not going to increase them if only by one soldier or by one tank. In the light of the latest statements of the USA and the USSR, there exist conditions for a constructive discussion in the committee of a draft convention of banning nuclear neutron weapons.

A certain advance in the solution of such questions as banning of all nuclear weapon tests and banning of chemical weapons was made during the session, the Soviet representative said. He declared for urgent development and conclusion of an all-embracing agreement on banning new types of mass destruction weapons, which would actually ban the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of such types of arms and would disrupt the process of its development and deployment.

Pointing to great importance of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly as a forum for broad discussion of questions of ending the arms race and of disarmament, the USSR representative expressed the hope that the session will make an important practical step to convene a world conference on disarmament. He stressed that the Soviet Union is determined to make a constructive contribution to its work and to be pressing for specific positive results.

Results Reviewed

LD110943Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Nelnikov dispatch: "Realism Must Prevail"]

[Text] Geneva, May--In Geneva the spring session of the Disarmament Committee is drawing to a close. The world public's unflagging interest in the forum's activities is prompted by the fact that it is dealing with problems which excite all mankind--halting the increasingly dangerous arms race and disarmament.

In lobby meetings with delegates from the committee's member states it is possible to hear various opinions and discern nuances in the approach to the problems being solved. However, one fact is not disputed by the interlocutors--that the work of the session is taking place under conditions in which international relations are at a crossroads leading either toward a strengthening of trust and development of cooperation or toward an increase in mutual suspicions, the stockpiling of arms and brinkmanship.

From the very first meeting of the session the delegations from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have shown in deeds how it is possible to use the platform of the Geneva Palace of Nations for consolidating and developing positive processes and averting dangerous acts by forces interested in continuing the arms race.

The current Geneva meeting has the distinctive feature that it is taking place on the eve of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. This was noted in the introductory speech by Swedish Ambassador Inga Torsson who presided at the first sitting. Taking into account, she said, the fact that toward the end of spring the General Assembly will meet in a historic session devoted to disarmament questions, it is necessary for our committee to make its contribution to the search for ways to restrict the arms race and to the elaboration of real international disarmament measures, thereby laying a firm basis for peace and security throughout the world.

True to their consistent course toward detente, the socialist countries made maximum efforts to insure that the Geneva forum without vacillation restarted constructive discussion of the most urgent questions. Back in the session's first month they submitted for examination a document containing a comprehensive program of disarmament. Its authors were Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The Soviet representative, speaking on those states behalf, noted that the proposed document sets out the main aims and principles which should be followed in disarmament, provides for specific disarmament measures in all possible directions and contains provisions relating to the negotiating machinery. The chief and eventual aim of the states should be universal and total disarmament under strict international supervision. Political detente should be accompanied and reinforced by military detente. Specific partial measures in restricting the arms race, reducing stockpiles of arms and also disarmament could be important stages on the path to universal and total disarmament.

The document sets out the main principles which must be the basis for measures in restraining the arms race and disarmament. Specifically these are that the security of any of the sides party to the agreement should not be compromised, attempts to obtain unilateral advantages renounced, the universal principle of the nonuse of force in international relations affirmed and developed and participation in negotiations and adherence to devised agreements by as many countries as possible, particularly nuclear powers and states with the most powerful armed forces.

Evaluating the depth and diversity of the submitted document, local observers noted that it includes Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's proposal on the need for a simultaneous halt by all states to the production of all nuclear weapons, whether atomic, hydrogen or neutron, and also the adoption by the nuclear powers of commitments to embark on a gradual reduction of their already accumulated stockpiles until their complete liquidation.

Like 1 year ago, the session agenda included problems of prohibiting the elaboration and production of new kinds and systems of weapons of mass destruction. As is known, the USSR is making constant efforts in order to translate this vital task into fact. Last year it submitted an appropriate draft agreement. This time the Soviet delegation, wishing to give the work of the committee a more purposeful and profound nature for coordinating the wording of an all-embracing agreement proposed the setting up of a group of qualified government experts. They are to study the possible directions for the creation of new kinds of weapons of mass destruction subject to inclusion in the first list of prohibitions.

The activity of the Disarmament Committee is not taking place in seclusion from the world: It feels the pressure of the realities of world politics and actively responds to the most important events of international life. The current session graphically confirms that truth. Its participants, who are paving the way toward specific accords in halting the arms race were unable to ignore the persistent efforts of Western militarist circles to impose the neutron bomb on the world. A great overall impact was made by the initiative of eight socialist countries--the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia--which submitted for the committee's examination a draft convention of the banning of nuclear neutron weapons. The clear pledges adopted by the states party to the convention are not to produce, stockpile or deploy in any place whatsoever and not to use such weapons.

The world public correctly noted the main point of the initiative of the socialist countries--to counter the threat of nuclear war. Despite all the ruses, the advocates of the new "clean" weapon failed to hide from the peoples the true nature of this barbaric means of mass human destruction or to hide the baneful consequences of plans to produce and deploy it on the territory of West Europe. The theory that if the neutron bomb were to be given the "green light," a new direction in the nuclear arms race would inevitably open up which would raise the level of military confrontation and undermine trust among states both on a European and a world scale ran through many of the speeches delivered within the Palace of Nations' portals.

The Geneva meeting is preparing to hand over to the delegates of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament a whole range of problems vitally important to world peace and the peoples security. The world community must obtain throughly worked out and constructive materials whose adoption will make it possible to give a strong positive boost to all those now conducting the disarmament talks.

HELSINKI TALKS ON USSR-U.S. ARMS DISTRIBUTION END

LD111627Y Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 11 May 78 LD

["Consultations in Helsinki"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 11, TASS--As is reported here, the delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States, from May 4 to May 8, held in Helsinki consultations on the problem of limitation of international trade in and deliveries of conventional armaments.

Having agreed that the problem of limitation of international deliveries or conventional armaments is topical and demands its solution on a constructive basis, with the aim of strengthening international peace and security and consolidating detente, both sides set out their views relating to possible ways of solution of the above problem. It has been noted that the consultations on the matter, being a component part of the Soviet-American negotiations on ending the arms race, are held in accordance with the basic principles of mutual relations between the USSR and the United States, signed on May 29, 1972.

It has been admitted that there is a foundation for further meetings with a view to study practical measures that could be taken for limitation of international deliveries of conventional armaments, including measures on attracting other supplier states to this. The date of the next meeting will be specified through diplomatic channels.

SCHEDULED SALT MEETING TAKES PLACE IN GENEVA

LD101848Y Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 10, TASS--A scheduled meeting was held here today of the Soviet and U.S. delegations at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

EUROPEAN SECURITY, COOPERATION MEETING OPENS IN BRUSSELS

LD102022Y Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Brussels, May 10, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports: A meeting of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation opened in the capital of Belgium today. It is attended by 13 international organizations and representatives of 20 countries. Among the main items on the agenda are questions of deepening of the process of detente and problems of disarmament. Belgian canon Raymonde Goor, a prominent leader of the movement for European security and cooperation, has opened the session. He reported to the meeting about activities of the international committee's secretariat in the past six months, emphasizing the enhanced role of the European public in consolidating the process of relaxation of tension in international relations.

Speaking at the meeting, representatives of a number of countries, including Poland, FRG, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, emphasized that the Belgrade meeting had discharged its mission: It reaffirmed the firmness of the provisions and principles of the final act, promoted detente, benefited the cause of universal peace. The delegates note that it is most essential now to stop the arms race which is a menace to peace, to socio-economic development of peoples. They stressed that termination of the build-up of war potentials and transition to real disarmament is the most pressing and important objective of today. Speakers highly appreciated the results of the recent visit paid to the FRG by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. They noted that the visit had made a tangible contribution to consolidation of the principles of detente and that it would further the aims of disarmament.

Discusses Disarmament

LD111950Y Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, May 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports: The central question of the agenda--the disarmament problem--was discussed today by the session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation which is now under way here. Delivering a report, Robert de Gendt, secretary of the International Committee, stressed the need for stepping up the actions of European public circles for the discontinuation of the arms race and for concrete steps in the sphere of disarmament.

Representatives of non-governmental organizations of the GDR, Rumania, Turkey, Finland, Greece, Yugoslavia, France, Belgium, Italy and other countries noted in their speeches the urgency of the disarmament problem. They stressed that the character, scope and rates of the arms race are such today that if not stopped now it may tomorrow not only torpedo the detente, but hurl the world back to the brink of a world thermonuclear catastrophe.

Vitaliy Shaposhnikov, leader of the Soviet delegation and member of the bureau of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, stressed that the struggle against the arms race, for disarmament, has now become the key question of international relations. The Soviet representative noted that close cooperation in disarmament matters of communists, socialists, social democrats and Christians was now necessary. The overall mobilization of these forces would give a new impetus and add new quality to the entire movement for security and cooperation in Europe. The public circles of our continent, he said, could promote the success of the forthcoming special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. The head of the Soviet delegation called the session's attention to the latest proposals of the USSR on disarmament, recently advanced by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

PRAVDA ASSAILS WESTERN, U.S. ARMS EXPORT BUSINESS

AU120955Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 78 p 4 AU

[S. Vishnevskiy article: "Boom in a Dangerous Business"]

[Text] Seven decades ago a character created by the English playwright Bernard Shaw, the gun manufacturer Andershaft, explained the true credo of an arms dealer:

"To sell arms to anyone who offers an acceptable price, regardless of the person or his convictions: to aristocrats or republicans...to Protestants or Catholics, to thugs or policemen, to blacks, whites or yellow-skinned people..."

Recently a Western commentator, having remembered Andershaft's credo, alleged that, such cynical "merchants of death" have disappeared from the world. Today's arms dealers were assumed to have noble moral standards, being truly concerned about the safety of their own countries and the welfare of the peoples. How would you like to meet the president of the Northrop military-industrial corporation, Thomas Jones. As the saying goes, no blame can be attached to him: he appeared in a list of those who made illegal contributions to a promising candidate in the 1972 elections. In court he admitted his crime but--the goddess of justice on the other side of the ocean is quite benevolent toward the rich--he got off with a measly fine of $5,000. He was caught delivering large bribes to highly-placed foreign politicians and military officials. He was accused of participating in suspicious dinners (and collusions) with "needed" Pentagon generals in "cosy corners" in Maryland. In spite of all these revelations, the Northtrop board of directors did not react. "Mr Jones does a good job," is all the directors said. You can say that again: Following the "true credo of the arms dealer" and acting without regard for principles, the enterprising manager sold military aircraft to foreign countries for amounts Andershaft could not have imagined: $1.3 billion. The Northtrop Corporation took first place among the American monopolies dealing in armament exports and it announced record profits.

It is precisely the forces of the military-industrial complex, personified by wheelers-dealers of Thomas Jones' type, that are the genuine instigators of the growing arms trade in various areas of the world. Their actions are by no means motivated solely by their desire for profits, according to the New York TIMES, since the NATO countries consider the arms business as an "important instrument of foreign policy." This, then, is one means of exacerbating the arms race.

During 1976 presidential campaign, J. Carter correctly characterized the United States as "a leading arms dealer in the world," the leader in this "dangerous, cynical and filthy business." After assuming the presidency, he admitted the "special responsibility we are carrying as a major arms supplier."

According to the White House's official testimony, the United States accounts for more than one-half of the value of the entire international arms trade (according to other foreign data this share is more than 60 percent.) In 1977, this trade amounted to about $24 billion. Between 1950 and the autumn of last year, the United States exported $110 billion worth of arms and military equipment. [paragraph continues]

In the first 20 years after World War II, Washington basically supplied arms in the form of free military aid granted to its partners in the aggressive blocs. The picture began to change in the middle sixties. In 1964 for the first time the profits from the sale of arms surpassed the value of the "gifts." A sharp increase occurred in the seventies when the United States sold three times as many arms as in the preceding 20 years. Currently, a considerable protion of this stream of armaments is delivered to reactionary regimes of the "third world" which are expected to render services in implementing the military-political plans of imperialism. American arms exports in the FY 1972 were estimated at $3.2 billion and in the last fiscal year, which ended on 30 September, this figure had risen to $11.4 billion.

Apart from the official contracts controlled by Washington, the military-industrial monopolies are concluding commercial transactions directly with foreign buyers and, in this connection, they attempt to keep them strictly secret from the public. Sales of this type bring several billion dollars annually to the American corporations.

The expanding joint production of arms by U.S. companies and the companies of other NATO countries is also concealed. A Princeton University expert has discovered documents in Washington that show the following: By the beginning of 1977, the Pentagon was engaged in approximately 40 joint production projects valued at $8.5 billion (according to the 1975 exchange rate). The U.S. arms corporations operate another 50 such projects under direct commercial agreements. The products of these joint enterprises are sold in "sensitive" regions of the world. Thus, a branch of the American Lockheed Corporation--the Italian firm Aeronautica Macchi--is delivering L-60 military transport planes to the Salisbury racists.

Obviously, there are strong grounds for "the special responsibility" of the United States in the feverish growth of "the dirty, cynical business."

In view of the fierce competition in the capitalist arms market, the major U.S. allies strive not to fall behind the United States. France is the leading competitor at this time: During the last two years it has sold $4.8 billion worth of arms. The U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK writes, not without envy, that the French arms dealers are "gently" and diplomatically penetrating the "traditional" markets of the United States and Great Britain and in several regions, e.g., Africa, are squeezing out their Anglo-Saxon competitors.

Britain is rapidly expanding its military exports. In the last 10 years the value of these exports has increased tenfold and amounted last year to about $2 billion. An advertising campaign to promote British military technology has been developed. The armaments exhibition in Aldershot (36 miles from London) is flourishing. Two ships, which have been converted into floating exhibitions, are visiting foreign ports and offering death-dealing "souvenirs."

Italy and the FRG are engaged in an active arms race respectively earning $100 million and $1 billion annually. As the New York TIMES reports, last year West European countries increased their exports of arms and are striving "to fill the gaps" left by U.S. monopolies.

The advocates of arms monopolies zealously try to justify the "boom" in arms sales with various excuses, ranging from political to economic.

Here is a sample of the military-industrial complex propaganda published in the American journal MECHANICS ILLUSTRATED: "A brilliant combination of Yankee talent and space age technology is the ultra sensitive fighter, the dream of a combat pilot and the latest guardian angel of the free world." It adds that the advertised F-16 fighter aircraft is "so inexpensive that many countries can buy it." And another significant addition: "The F-16 can greatly reduce the deficit in the U.S. balance of payments."

The General Dynamics Corporation plans to sell its "guardian angel" primarily in the hot spots of the world, ranging from South Korea to the Middle East. For example, the Israeli aggressors have already been promised 75 of these "angels" in addition to 15 F-15 fighter bombers for a total cost of approximately $2 billion. Recently, the world shuddered when the F-15 spread its "angel's wings" over southern Lebanon: Many towns and inhabited places were obliterated and thousands of peaceful inhabitants were killed.

Each year the Zionist lobby on capitol Hill obtains appropriations worth billions and billions [of dollars] as credits for Israeli arms purchases, exaggerating Tel Aviv's "self-defense" requirements. However, it is common knowledge that Israel has such an abundance of weapons that it exports considerable quantities (last year its weapons sales were worth $400 million). Moreover, according to reports by the London newspaper, MIDDLE EAST, Tel Aviv intends to specialize in this "lucrative export." Tel Aviv has already estimated that the sale of a single squadron of Kfir fighters would produce the amount of foreign currency that is produced by the sale of an entire season's citrus crop.

It is not surprising that the administration's bill for the "comprehensive" sale of war planes to Israel (which is to get a lion's share of them), Saudi Arabia and Egypt has provoked sharp controversies among political circles in Washington. Many sober officials consider that a "comprehensive deal" will stimulate the arms race in the Middle East and is fraught with the danger of a new outbreak of war.

Specialists have observed that the increased purchases of American weapons by Saudi Arabia and Iran are boosting the possibilities of conflicts. George Kennan, the old hand of American diplomacy, has observed that Iran borders on the Soviet Union. Kennan has posed this question: "Let us imagine that the Soviet Union had supplied Mexico with large quantities of weapons as early as the beginning of the seventies and then in the mid-seventies suddenly increase these supplies by 1,000 percent...would the U.S. Government and public opinion remain complacent and indifferent in the face of such conduct? And would we not draw our own conclusions from it?"

Wherever the military-industrial complexes of the imperialist states deliver their weapons tension and the possibilities of military clashes increase. This is the situation in the Korean Peninsula, where the Seoul militarists have been promised new deliveries of modern fighters, missiles, helicopters and so on, worth many hundreds of millions of dollars. The hotbeds of southern Africa are becoming increasingly dangerous, following the deliveries of NATO arms to the racists.

The increasing supply of arms to developing countries is threatening to establish new hotbeds of increased danger. [paragraph continues]

Under the cover of the propaganda campaign "in defense of human rights", enormous quantities of weapons (approximately a third of the U.S. exports) are being supplied to military dictatorships. "It does not flatter the United States," Michael Clare, employee of the political research institute in Washington, observes, "to act as a judge of repression in foreign countries because it supplies the means to carry out this repression."

We cannot assert that people in the Western capitals fail to comprehend the fatal consequences of the unrestrained trade in conventional weapons. Before and after the 1976 elections, J. Carter issued several sober judgments in this regard: "The sale of our weapons for billions and billions of dollars, especially the sales to the developing countries, results in aggravating the arms race... The unrestrained increase in the trade with conventional weapons creates a threat to the world."

Last year, the White House solemnly promised to restraint in the arms trade. However, these promises have not yet been reinforced by specific measures. The impression that Washington is not honoring even those negligible curbs that are envisaged by the policy of "restraint" becomes apparent. The U.S. weapons exports are increasing and, according to the Pentagon's estimates, will amount to $13.2 billion this year.

Under these circumstances, the demands of the world's rational circles are natural and justified: It is necessary to end the dangerous boom of weapons dealing and search for constructive decisions to curb the international trade and supplies of conventional weapons. This is an important and topical task.

ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS UNDER SOCIALISM, CAPITALISM COMPARED

LD051205Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 18, 28 Apr 78 pp 4-6 LD

[Article by special correspondents T. Gaykova and S. Golyakov: "An Appeal From Prague"]

[Excerpts] The work of the Ninth World Trade Union Congress--the largest and most representative forum of working people throughout the history of the international trade union movement--has been completed in Prague.

The active emergence in the international arena of the trade union movement of the developing countries, which are engaged in the search for paths to the future, has become a characteristic feature of our times. Many of them do not wish to link their destiny with the outlived capitalist system. At the Prague congress representatives of the trade union movement of young nation-states had the unique opportunity to speak about their problems and enlist the support of their class brothers.

The growing recognition of the aims and tasks of the WFTU by the most diverse trade union centers and organizations not formally affiliated to the federation is acquiring particular significance in connection with the attempts of certain forces to weaken the unity of the working people and to drive a wedge between various sections of the workers movement.

Throughout the world the trade unions are working on the resolution of great and complex tasks. Their complexity is exacerbated by the great variety of social and economic conditions existing in different countries. In some states the main attention of the trade unions is concentrated on the struggle against unemployment, the high cost of living and inflation.

In others, such as Angola, they are engaged in organizing a peaceful postwar life. In yet others, together with all the people they are only taking the first steps on the path of their countries' independence. The powerful trade union movement of the socialist countries, engaged in building a new society having put an end to exploitation of man by man forever, is part of this vast stream. Voices are sometimes heard saying that, given such a diversity of the aims and tasks among trade unions working in so broad a range of social conditions, it is impossible to find a common denominator for united action. Bourgeois anticommunist propaganda tries with particular zeal to set the interests and activity of the trade unions of capitalist countries against those of socialist countries.

The congress participants showed that such attempts are unfounded. The representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Soviet Union gave a clear definition of the role and place of the trade unions in socialist society. They pointed out that the new social system creates real political prerequisites for the all-round satisfaction of the interests of the working masses. The trade unions of socialist countries operate in totally different conditions. They are not opposed, as in capitalist countries, by a powerful and experienced exploiter class and its state power. They have nothing to do with people living in an atmosphere of uncertainty over their future and in eternal fear of losing their last scrap of bread or falling prey to the tyranny of the employer. On the contrary: When the nature of power changes and a worker state is formed with aims that coincide with the aspirations of the working people, the trade unions no longer need to oppose this power. Otherwise they would be operating in conflict with their own social base and would cease to serve the interests of the class whose interest they are called upon to protect.

In the new social conditions the slogan of trade union independence emerges in a specific way. In capitalist society the trade unions proclaim and strive in every way to realize the slogan of independence from the state in order to insure the working class freedom of action against their oppressor--the capitalist system.

But what would be the sense of this slogan in relation to the trade unions of socialist countries? This is how S. Gaspar, general secretary of the national Hungarian Trade Union Council, put the question. What would the independence of the trade unions from the socialist state mean in practice? In this event they would have to renounce participation in the adoption and implementation of the most important decisions concerning all aspects of the life of society and isolate themselves from other organizations of the working people from and the broad masses united together in the socialist state.

The ills of capitalism stem from the fact that in essence this system cannot and does not want to resolve the pressing problems of the working people. Hence the constant opposition between trade unions and employers, trade unions and the state, which is hostile to the working people. In socialist countries, on the other hand, the trade unions participate most actively in the creation of the new system. They are directly involved in economic and state matters. Their difficulties are the difficulties of pioneers taking an uncharted course. And they cannot be resolved using the forms and methods of trade union struggle traditional to capitalism.

Unlike Western employers, who take the lion's share of the fruits of other peoples' labor, in socialism all wealth created by the hands of the working people is used to satisfy their interests, distributed according to work and used to insure people's confidence in tomorrow and a life worthy of man.

There is no argument. The position and role of trade unions in socialist countries differ from the position of trade unions in the world of capital. But this difference does not in any way reduce class unity. Indeed, in both cases it is question of protecting the interests of the working people and sincerely serving the cause of social progress. As many participants in the discussions stressed, the very example of the peoples of the socialist community states forging the path for others in the matter of a just organization of society is one of the most brilliant manifestations of proletarian solidarity, and their experience is the common property of the working people of the world.

The arms race--nuclear and conventional--which swallows up a billion dollars every day, the appeal states, is inflicting incalculable damage on the working population of our planet. It is a senseless squandering of vast human and material resources and in the capitalist countries leads to inflation and unemployment.

For the population of the developing countries, the arms race represents an especially grave burden. It leads to a slowing down of economic and social progress and a reduction in aid for development purposes from the industrially developed countries, and it creates serious obstacles on the path toward the elimination of the ills inherited from the colonial past--hunger, illiteracy and disease.

In the socialist countries too the essential expenditure on defense is diverting considerable resources which could be used for the speediest implementation of the tasks of building socialism and for the more rapid satisfaction of the needs of the working masses. This is why the working people of all countries of the world, without exception, have a vital interest in the ending of the arms race and above all of the nuclear arms race, and in subsequent general and complete disarmament.

The arms race is threatening all mankind. It is precisely for this reason that the participants of the Prague forum perceive in the struggle for peace and disarmament very broad scope for the manifestation of the unity and solidarity of the working people of all countries.

At the same time, the solution of other class tasks is inconceivable without proletarian solidarity. In the struggle to satisfy the socioeconomic demands of the working people, for the political and economic independence of all peoples, for overcoming backwardness and for a just international economic order, the proletariat has no more effective weapon than unity and cohesion.

An imperative need for the consolidation of the various sections of the workers' movement, it was stressed at the congress, is now being called forth by the activity of the transnational monopolies.

Under these conditions the working people cannot act in an uncoordinated fashion.

Only unity will give them the opportunity to resist the activity of the international monopolies and to struggle successfully for a new international economic order based on the full sovereignty of each state in the sphere of the use of natural and labor resources, the determination of their own economic path of development and their own political orientation, and on the right to select forms of economic cooperation on the basis of the principles of mutual advantage and mutual interest.

The congress participants called on all the working people and their trade union organizations, regardless of their membership in one international center or another, to take all the necessary steps to insure joint action against the transnational monopolies with whose aid capitalism is trying to prolong its life and to find a way out of the deepening crisis.

This resolution, like many other resolutions adopted by the congress, confirms once again that the working people's struggle for economic reforms is now developing increasingly frequently into a protest against the entire system of capitalism. In the contemporary world the trade unions cannot stand aloof from politics. It is for this reason that the participants of the Prague forum deemed it necessary to express their opinion on a very broad spectrum of international problems.

UN ENVOYS ASK EQUALITY FOR DEVELOPING STATES IN TRADE

LD111358Y Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 11, TASS--The developing countries at the United Nations are pressing for the elimination of discrimination in international trade, liquidation of inequality, dictation and exploitation in international economic relations. The importance of a solution to those topical problems was emphasized in the session of the economic and financial committee of the United Nations General Assembly, continuing here. Setting out the joint stand of the group of 77 developing countries, Jamaica's permanent representative at the United Nations, Donald Mills, pointed out that the old economic order had been called upon to serve only the interests of a handful of imperialist powers and their monopolies interested in plundering the national resources of the developing countries. He emphasized that the majority of developing states firmly favoured the establishment of really just and equal international economic relations, materialisation of the process of detente and mutually advantageous cooperation between states. Donald Mills noted with anxiety that the economic crisis in the capitalist world affected the national interests of developing states and led to a deterioration in their economic situation. Yevgeniy Makeyev, the representative of the USSR, emphasized in his speech that the socialist countries supported the principles of a new international economic order, called upon to put an end to economic colonialism and to prevent the plunder of national resources of developing countries by the big Western powers. In such a situation, the Soviet representative remarked, the main factor for effective progress of developing countries was their uncompromising struggle against neocolonialism in international economic relations and the implementation of fundamental socio-economic transformations in them. The socialist countries, on their part, are prepared to continue expanding economic, commercial and technical cooperation with developing states, to render them assistance in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

UNITED STATES

SENATE COMMITTEE ENDORSES MILITARY BUDGET

LD110946Y Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 11, TASS--The Senate Armed Services Committee on Wednesday endorsed appropriations to the tune of 36.1 billion dollars for the procurement of armaments for the U.S. Armed Forces in the 1978 fiscal year. This is 613 million dollars more than the administration asked in the draft budget.

The senators decided to include in the arms procurement program expenditure to the sum of 1.9 billion dollars for the construction of another nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.

The Senate Armed Services Committee also endorsed the administration's proposal to allocate 41 million dollars for the elaboration of projects to convert passenger liners of Boeing-747 or DC-10 type into cruise missile-carrying vehicles.

GROWING NUMBER OF AMERICANS OPPOSE ARMS SALES

LD111802Y Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 11, TASS--The majority of Americans are speaking against the U.S. expansion of arms sales abroad.

According to the opinion poll conducted jointly by AP and NBC, 60 per cent of Americans disapprove of the plans of the White House to sell combat aircraft to the Middle East. In comparison with the previous month, according to the poll, the opposition has grown by 1 per cent.

Considerably increased is the number of U.S. citizens demanding a complete halt to U.S. arms deliveries abroad. While in March, 47 per cent of Americans were opposing the arms sales, their number at present has reached 59 per cent.

PENTAGON ANNOUNCES MORE ARMAMENTS' SHIPMENTS

LD120858Y Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 12, TASS--Despite the government's high-sounding promises, the United States engaged in a brisk trade in arms. The Pentagon officially notified the U.S. Congress of an intention to supply a regular batch of armaments, liaison equipment and aircraft spares to Iran, Spain, South Korea, and Taiwan. The value of the deal is 370 million dollars.

The planned deliveries are only a small part of the aggregate programme of arms exports. According to official data, in the current fiscal year the United States is to sell military hardware abroad to a record-high sum of 13.2 billion dollars.

U.S. PLAN TO SELL MORE PLANES TO ISRAEL ANNOUNCED

LD111422Y Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

On Wednesday the White House announced its readiness to provide Israel additionally with a large number of most advanced combat planes. The White House Press Secretary Jody Powell announced the intention to provide Israel additionally in the coming years with 20 "F-15" planes besides the 15 F-15 and 75 F-16 planes envisaged by the plan of supplying combat planes to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt that is now being studied by the U.S. Congress.

Powell added that the administration would favourably study other additional future Israeli requests for combat planes.

This decision by the administration to supply a big number of most up-to-date combat planes to a country that is an aggressor against Arab countries was justified, Powell said, by the administration's striving to secure congressional consent to its plans to supply planes to three Middle East countries.

He also said that Defence Secretary Harold Brown would provide Congress with written guarantees that Saudi Arabia will not use the 60 F-15 planes, which it is to receive under the above mentioned plan, for offensive operations, will not station them at the Tabuk Air Base near Israel and not hand them over to third countries.

The administration has made great concession to the pro-Israeli lobby which was exerting these days great pressure on the administration and Congress, demanding changes in the plan to sell the planes to meet Israel's desires.

At the same time the discussion of this question in Congress continues in conditions of a fierce debate. On Tuesday the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Paul Warnke and the U.S. Chief of Naval Operations Admiral James Holloway appeared before the House International Relations Committee. [They] again argued that Congress should approve the plan to sell planes, contending that it will supposedly facilitate the "process of peace" in the Middle East. On Wednesday the committee heard the former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who also said that the plan should be approved but suggested to increase the number of aircraft supplied to Israel.

Radio Comment

LD111542Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The U.S. Satisfies the Israeli Aggressor"]

[Text] The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee is holding a vote on the proposal of President Carter's administration to supply Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt with military aircraft. This deal is opposed by Tel Aviv and the influential Zionist group on Capitol Hill. They believe that the United States should not be allowed to supply Saudi Arabia and Egypt with warplanes because this would disturb the balance of power in the Middle East and pose a threat to Israel's security.

To soften the resistance to this deal the White House proposed supplying Israel with an additional 20 of the most modern aircraft. Before this Israel was offered 90 F-15 and F-16 planes. These have just been introduced into the U.S. Air Force. Previously, in justifying the sale of warplanes to Cairo and Riyadh, claiming that this was necessary for U.S. interests, the White House said that Israel would still maintain great military superiority over the Arab countries. In referring its proposal to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. administration confirmed that it would ask Cairo and Riyadh to submit written promises not to use American warplanes against Israel. As to verbal promises in this context, they were made by officials in Saudi and Egyptian quarters.

It is clear that Washington is striving to satisfy its spoiled child--Israel--at any price and is also striving to satisfy influential Zionist quarters in the United States itself.

The aim of the deal is not to consolidate Egyptian and Saudi Arabian defensive capabilities which are at present threatened by none other than the Israeli aggressor. Washington wants--through this deal--to thank them for their frank pro-American line in their foreign policies and bring them closer and closer to the implementation of U.S. plans in the Middle East.

TASS Criticism

LD112344Y Moscow TASS in English 2312 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 11, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tyssovskiy writes:

A record number of combat planes of American make have been involved in an "air engagement," the biggest in the 30-year-long history of Arab-Israeli wars. The pride of the aircraft company MacDonald Douglas --60 fighter-interceptors "F-15 Eagle" with two crossed blades, the emblem of Saudi Arabia's Air Force on the fuselage, were surging in attack against 15 planes, but with "the David Star" on the fuselage. Support to the "Israeli" planes was given by 75 fighter-bombers F-16. But the Arab side was assisted by 50 outdated but so much desirable to Egypt, "tactical fighters" F-5E, which the Northrop Company manufactured as far as six years ago. 25 F-15 war planes, which have earlier been already sold to Tel Aviv, were looming in the sky, as a reserve.

A reservation should be made right-away. The "air fight" burst out not in the disquiet sky of the Middle East, but in the Capitol Hill at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Under consideration was the so-called "package" deal on simultaneous deliveries of a five billion dollars worth of war planes, 200 in all, to three Middle Eastern countries. The deal was tabled by the James Carter administration. The deal was tabled by the James Carter administration. As official Washington thought it, the "package" deal should demonstrate the United States "balanced" approach to the Middle East problem as a whole. But as soon as the senators tore up the "package" it became clear to which side the "balance" tips: the venerable legislators had one concern uppermost in their minds--Israel's "security." To the Arab side they intended to throw a bone, with all the meat stripped off.

The White House, submitting the "package" for the committee's endorsement, agreed beforehand to increase the number of the "F-15," planes, supplied to Israel, up to 35 units.

As to "F-16," the figure of 75 for Tel Aviv was considered by the senators as suitable.

The Egyptian side of the "package" also left no doubt for them: such an old stunt does not change the correlation of forces in the Middle East, and is no threat to Israel. Saudi Arabia is something different. Though Riyadh swore that by no means would it use the new war-planes against Israel, M. Begin during his recent visit to the United States exorbitantly exaggerated "Saudi Arabian threat" to Israel's existence. And in the capitol they used to heed his opinion.

And then the senators started piling up conditions, extremely humiliating to the Arabs, Saudi Arabia should not base "F-15" planes near the Israeli frontier, it should not train pilots from another country for these planes.

The United States, on its part, has made it clear that it does not intend to assist Saudi Arabia to broaden the logistical support base, that it is going to limit the material status of the warplanes in order to reduce their combat potential, and to prevent by all means the installment at these planes of equipment for hitting ground targets. But the interceptors that were sold to Israel are fully provided with such equipment.

The "air fight" at the Senate committee was nobody's win--the committee vote was eight-to-eight. The sales "package" will now go to the Senate and the House of Representatives, which may approve or turn it down. It is clear that in any case Tel Aviv will not be the losing side. It is also obvious that American arms deliveries to parties in the Middle East conflict and, above all, to Israel with its aggressive desires, may only negatively affect prospects of a Middle East settlement, will lead to a further aggravation of the situation in that area of the world, which is already explosive.

U.S. Arabs Protest

LD120725Y Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 11, TASS--Supplying armaments to Tel Aviv, the United States has in actual fact become an accomplice in the Israeli aggression against sovereign Lebanon. Such an accusation against official Washington has been made by the National Association of Arab Americans, who represent the interests of 2 million Americans. The organization filed a suit at the federal court which demands an injunction on the U.S. Government's further deliveries of military equipment to Israeli militarists.

As was already reported, in the course of its barbarous attack on South Lebanon Tel Aviv made a wide use of American armaments, including the so-called "cluster bombs" but by the terms of the existing American-Israeli agreement, Israel is allowed to use the arms supplied from the overseas only in defensive aims.

Speaking at a press-conference held on the occasion of the suit filed, H. Sharabi, president of the National Association of Arab Americans, expressed profound indignation at the stand of the U.S. Government which supports Israeli extremists. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon, he said is a downright aggression, and it cannot be justified. The United States has been supplying Israel with the most up-to-date weapons which is used for furthering Tel Aviv's plans of expansion, H. Sharabi said.

SENATE REFUSES TO LIFT ARMS EMBARGO ON TURKEY

LD120940Y Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 12 TASS--The Senate Foreign Relations Committee turned down the U.S. Government's proposal on lifting the embargo on the deliveries of U.S. armaments to Turkey. By a majority vote the committee declared against allocating 235 million dollars to Turkey next fiscal year within the framework of foreign military aid program.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER MESYATS MEETS WITH BERGLAND

LD111308Y Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Today Soviet Agriculture Minister Mesyats had a talk in Moscow with the American Agriculture Secretary Bergland, who is leading an American agricultural delegation here. The two men discussed bilateral scientific and technological cooperation in the field of agriculture.

Bergland Received by Lyashko

LD111956Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] It is reported from Kiev that today Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, received U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Bergland and had a conversation with him. The guest noted that he has been greatly impressed by the progress in the USSR's agriculture, which had rich possibilities for further development.

BRZEZINSKI TO DISCUSS DIPOLMATIC TIES IN PEKING

OW111117 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] The Chinese authorities have provided the U.S. Liaison Office in China with a new building. From now on, U.S. diplomats will occupy and use the building of the former Romanian Embassy in Peking.

Observers in Peking believe that granting the U.S. mission a more spacious new building signifies that the United States and China are preparing to establish diplomatic ties and exchange ambassadors. This question will be discussed when Brzezinski, U.S. presidential adviser on national security, visits Peking at the end of May.

Observers believe that the United States has not yielded to the Peking leaders, who ask the United States to completely sever Taipei-Washington ties as a condition for normalizing relations.

MONDALE TOUR HIGHLIGHTS U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN ASIA

LD111426Y Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 11 TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

Vice President of the United States Walter Mondale has concluded a tour of countries of Southeast Asia and the Pacific. During his 12-day tour he visited the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia, and New Zealand and held talks with the leaders of these countries. According to local observers, the main purpose of the voyage was to restore Washington's military and political positions in the area that were considerably weakened as a result of the inglorious defeat of the military venture in Indochina. It is not accidental that during the talks in the Philippines, in Indonesia and Thailand the U.S. vice president emphasized that the United States is interested in widening the dialogue with the regional alliance ASEAN which also includes Malaysia and Singapore.

He also confirmed the United States intention to fulfill its commitments under the 1954 Manila Pact which had been in the past decades the basis of the SEATO military bloc that disintegrated last year. This statement by Mondale was assessed by observers as the evidence that the United States seeks to revive this bloc on the basis of ASEAN.

In Manila, Mondale exerted pressure on the Philippines' leadership in an effort to ensure preservation of major U.S. military bases at the Subic Bay and Clark Field in the Philippines, which is a violation of the country's sovereignty and constitutes a serious threat to peoples of Southeast Asia. Washington's representative promised to the Philippines considerable military assistance if the results of the U.S.-Philippine talks on the future of the bases are in favour of Washington.

In Bangkok the vice president of the United States confirmed the resolve the U.S. administration to fulfill its commitments under the 1962 U.S.-Thailand treaty. It was announced that the United States will help Thailand modernize its air force and will supply it, specifically, with 18 "F-5E" fighter bombers. The same number of "F-4" Phantom fighter planes was promised to Indonesia.

Military questions were the main questions discussed during the talks in Australia and New Zealand. Mondale confirmed the United States allegiance to the ANZUS military bloc whose purpose is protection of the West's interests in the southern hemisphere. While he was on a visit there it was announced that the joint naval exercises of the United States, Australia and New Zealand will be held in the Indian Ocean.

Summing up the results of his trip, the U.S. vice president said in Honolulu, Hawaii, that the United States intends to continue its military presence in the Pacific. At the same time, according to his statement, the far-reaching military plans of the United States received a rather cool reception in a number of countries he visited. Mondale admitted that Asian countries have no wish for direct U.S. military interference.

PEACE AND PROGRESS ON CIA INTRIGUES IN SOUTH ASIA

LD101750Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] Many listeners have sent in their views on continuing CIA interference in the internal affairs of Asian countries. Listeners in Japan, Sri Lanka, India and Bangladesh stress the need for unmasking the imperialist agents' intrigues.

"As is well known, the American CIA is one of the main means of imperialist interference in the affairs of the developing states. Facts which the Asian public possess witness that the activities of the American intelligence agency are becoming more and more sinister in nature.

"For instance, in Thailand it has become known of the activities of a certain John Reagan, a resident of the CIA in the Thai provinces bordering Laos. A lot of funds and effort were used to incite the tense situation along the Thai-Lao border, for which purpose border conflicts were organized, along with shootings, violations of borders and other similar acts. In the Philippines, CIA operatives are passing themselves off as mock advisers on economic and agricultural questions. The Manila press has recently reported that at three warehouses containing fertilizers belonging to American so-called advisers, not far away from Manila, it was found that these warehouses actually contained TNT instead of phosphate, and instead of agricultural machinery the cases were loaded with M-16 rifles. It was planned to use these weapons during the April elections to the provisional national assembly, and it was only the vigilance of the Philippines security forces that enable them to prevent the occurence of serious disturbances and bloodshed, which the CIA operatives were urging the extreme elements to undertake.

"In Indonesia, the American CIA is utilizing more broadly the private firm, the First Chicago International Finance Corporation, for collecting intelligence information on progressive and democratic organizations in the country.

And in Malaysia the CIA-financed administrative college in Kuala Lumpur is being used for the very same purpose. Then in India, according to the local press, the personnel of the foreign departments of American organizations such as the Institute of Free Labor Development, the Newspaper Guild, the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation are practically completely staffed with people who fulfill the tasks of the CIA.

"And one can certainly be sure of the fact that these tasks include not merely collection of information, but also a part of what the CIA calls psychological warfare; that is, propaganda work among student and youth organizations, trade unions and political parties, with spreading of literature of an undermining nature, as well as of rumors discrediting the activities of organizations that Washington does not relish.

"Now what is the cause for such energetic activities of the American intelligence agency in Asia of late? As is known, the national liberation movement in Asia has attained considerable successes. The victory of the Indochinese peoples has become a powerful barrier lying in the way of American military interference in that part of the world. The constructive and peaceful policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and of Democratic Laos contributes to a situation in Southeast and South Asia wherein, after many years of tension, conflicts and wars, considerable improvements have been attained in bringing peace and security to the region.

"In the circumstances, the distintegration and breaking-up of military blocs, formed at various times in Asia by the United States, has begun. Naturally, the positive turn of events in Asia was found not to their advantage by the United States' imperialist circles. After all, these new conditions occurring here are to a great extent contributing to the independence of the Asia countries, as well as to a speedup of the process of progressive socioeconomic transformations.

"The United States military circles consider that not only the bloc policy of the United States is under threat but also the interests of the American monopolies in the Asian countries. That is precisely why the top officials of the CIA and the Pentagon have lately worked out new plans for the activization of military and undermining activities of the United States in Asia.

"According to the confirmed plan, the Pentagon is pushing through the construction of the air and naval base on Diego Garcia Island, while the CIA is stepping up its undermining activities in the Asian countries. The intrigues of the American CIA in Southeast and South Asia convincingly show that imperialism is not stopping its crude interference in the affairs of the young independent states. The progressive transformations in the countries of this region are still coming to grips with imperialism, in an acute struggle with the reactionary forces."

U.S. CONGRESS VOTE HELPS HUSH UP KOREAN SCANDAL

LD111600Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, 11 May, TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: The U.S. Congress House of Representatives has spoken out in favor of "hushing up" the sensational "South Korean scandal"--the bribery of American legislators by Seoul agents in order to secure the flow of U.S. military and economic aid to Pak Chong-hui's dictatorship. It rejected by a majority vote two amendments to the resolution on the budget for the 1979 fiscal year, calling for an end to aid for South Korea if Seoul refuses to cooperate in investigations into this affair.

CARTER REMARKS ATTEMPT TO SHIFT BLAME ON AFRICA

LD111126Y Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 11 May 78 ID

[Text] Addressing a public meeting in Spokane, Washington, late last week President Carter alleged that the Soviet Union was provoking wars in Africa. We bring you a commentary by our observer, Viktor Moskvin:

President Carter's statement was badly timed. His speech coincided with the large-scale South African aggression against Angola. While South African paratroopers and jets massacred hundreds of civilians some 250 miles inside Angola, the United States and four other Western countries limited their protest against the invasion to a vocal censure. When it came to adopting strict economic sanctions against South Africa, including an embargo on oil shipments proposed by some African countries in the UN Security Council, Washington and its allies blocked this proposal.

Such halfhearted behaviour has an explanation. Unfortunately neither the White House nor the State Department had the heart to make a full account of America's role in the 1975 war in Angola, America's support of the splinter group there, which had led to a flareup of tension, and its present ties with South Africa. To disclose all this officially would mean to set the record straight as to who was and still is provoking tensions in Africa.

As has become known recently, South Africa invaded Angola in 1975 with the knowledge and encouragement of the United States. Evidence to this effect came from a UNITA spokesman, who said last month that without U.S. assistance his antigovernment group could not have lasted long. Before this candid admission, the South African defense minister, Peter Botha, revealed to correspondents that he was personally present when American transports unloaded arms at a South African base inside Angola. The State Department denied these accusations. However, on Monday a 14-year CIA veteran, John Stockwell, [few words indistinct] that the Agency had worked closely with South Africa in waging a secret war in Angola, even after the 1975 invasion was defeated.

The CIA had figured that a speedy thrust of South African regulars, aided by the splinter groups, into Angola would help overcome whatever resistance from the government troops, capture Luanda, the capital of Angola, before independence celebrations, and thus bring stooges to power. The invaders counted on their definite military superiority and believed that the legitimate Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola government would have no time to regroup its troops and call for assistance.

However, assisted by the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries, Angola foiled this plan.

So who started it all in Angola? The Soviet Union, which, according to President Carter provokes wars in Africa, or the United States, which tries to pose itself as a kind of friend of the African nation?

According to John Stockwell, who disclosed the CIA role in Angola, Stansfield Turner, the present CIA chief, answered his telephone call in this way: We can't have a situation where 205 million Americans all know our national security interests. Why not? The Americans are daily exposed to all sorts of fabrications about the Soviet policy in Africa.

They are fully entitled, in my view, to learn about their own country's true role in provoking wars in Africa.

Now, given all this, it is understandable why the United States does all it can to obstruct effective sanctions against South Africa, the sanctions proposed by the African nations. Washington cannot turn its back on South Africa all the cooperation--open and covert--in the past.

The South African invasion of Angola last week is not a punitive raid against SWAPO units, as it is described in Pretoria, but it is calculated action to destroy the freedom fighters and the liberation movement in Namibia as such, before South Africa evacuates this territory it has illegally occupied for years. It has done so with economic and diplomatic assistance of the United States and other Western countries.

President Carter made his allegations about the Soviet policy in Africa during what was described by American observers as a fence-mending tour. There is nothing wrong with fence-mending as such. It is even appropriate, given the low points the American public has for the way the administration handles domestic and foreign policy issues. But to shift the blame for what is happening in Africa on to another side, without giving true facts about the American role there, is hardly the best way to mend fence or raise popularity ratings.

AFP: USSR EMBASSY IN PEKING CONFIRMS BORDER INCIDENT

OW120958Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0955 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, May 12, (AFP)--A Soviet Embassy official this afrernoon confirmed that a border incident took place on Tuesday along the Ussuri River separating Soviet Siberia and the northeastern Chinese province of Heilungkiang. "There was an incident", the embassy spokesman said, adding that there had been no deaths. The Soviet side felt "very deep regret" because of the incident, the spokesman said. He was unable to say if expressions of this regret had been "officially conveyed" to the Chinese side. Asked if the incident could be considered closed, the official answered, "in my opinion, yes."

China yesterday afternoon protested officially to the Soviet Embassy about a violation of its territory on Tuesday morning by about 30 Soviet soldiers who allegedly carried out "atrocities" against the Chinese civilian population.

The Soviet spokesman said he was unaware whether the incident had been brought up at this morning's plenary session of the border negotiations, following the delivery of the Chinese protest note yesterday. He gave no details of today's session, the second since talks were reopened between the two countries on May 4.

The Soviet negotiating team led by Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyichev arrived here on April 26 for talks with a Chinese team led by Foreign Vice-Minister Yu Chan. Mr Yu yesterday handed a stiff protest to the Soviet Embassy.

Border Negotiations Continue

OW120815Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0812 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, May 12, (AFP)--A second plenary session of border negotiations between China and the Soviet Union was held here this morning, a reliable diplomatic source reported. The meeting took place just 1 day after China gave the Soviet Union an official protest following a border incident between the two countries. It was the most serious protest in 9 years. The source said the meeting was scheduled and was not a result of yesterday's protest.

The two delegations are headed by the vice ministers of foreign affairs, Mr Leonid Ilichev, and Mr Yu Chan. The last full session, the first since the breakdown of the talks 14 months ago, was held on May 4. No details were available of today's meeting.

'Heated Words' at Negotiations

OW121244Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, May 12, KYODO--Chinese and Soviet officials exchanged heated words over Tuesday's Ussuri River border incident during talks on the boundary question Friday, an East European source said.

China Thursday formally protested the alleged Soviet crossing of the Ussuri River into northeast China and the wounding of local Chinese residents.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan and his Soviet counterpart, L.F. Ilichev, represented the two countries at the talks, according to the source.

SOVIET SINOLOGIST ANALYZES PRC FOREIGN, ECONOMIC POLICY

LD111025Y Alma-Ata Kazakhstanskaya PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 78 p 3 LD

[Novosti commentator V. Ostrovskiy account of interview with M. I. Sladkovskiy, director of USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Far East: "The Policy Line is Anti-Sovietism"]

[Text] "The new Peking leadership has hardened the Maoist strategic policy doctrine and has made it even tougher than it was under Mao-Tse-tung," said M. I. Sladkovskiy, well-known Soviet Sinologist and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Far East.

At the same time, the results of the recent session of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC], fifth convocation, the expert believes, obviously denote a change in Peking's methods, a deviation from a number of Mao's former postulates--for instance, "politics is the command force"--and a recognition of the need to provide material incentives for production. But the session reaffirmed Mao's general strategy, despite its bankruptcy and failure to meet the actual demands of life. The Peking leaders' great Han policy was approved by the PRC's supreme legislative organ.

This is not the first attempt by the Chinese leaders to "transform the PRC into an advanced state by the end of the century." Chou En-lai proposed this task at the 10th CCP Congress in 1973 and it was previously contained in the CCP's general policy for the transitional period adopted in 1953. At that time, three 5-year plans were assigned to the task. However, the CCP made the fulfillment of this task conditional on a sine qua non: the maintenance of close cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries. The solution of these tasks was frustrated by Mao Tse-tung.

"The PRC's present leaders are embarking more frankly and openly on an alliance with the world's imperialist and reactionary circles," the scientist said. "Their essentially reactionary domestic strategy determines the anti-Sovietism of their foreign policy. In terms of their social character the economic measures adopted by the recent NPC session do not guarantee a socialist path of development for China."

At the same time, M. I. Sladkovskiy believes that the rational innovations in the Chinese economy will contribute to developing production. But for what purpose? The Soviet Sinologist believes that the decisions of the NPC session leave no doubts whatever on this score. The modernization of the economy has been placed at the service of militarism: the growth of the military industry, reequipping the Army and strengthening the PRC's nuclear missile armaments. By choosing anti-Sovietism and antisocialism as the general direction of its policy, the present PRC leadership is currying favor with imperialism. It intends to acquire imperialism as an ally not only in modernizing the armed forces but also in its anti-Soviet foreign policy campaign which has been deliberately aggravated by Peking for several years.

M. I. Sladkovskiy noted that the Chinese leaders fear the persistent affection of the Chinese people for the Soviet Union. They are deceiving the Chinese public and striving to convince it of the degeneration of Soviet society by labeling the Soviet state "social imperialist" and the "no. 1 enemy" and by citing its aggressive plans against the PRC.

The PRC leadership needs the tension maintained by Peking in Soviet-Chinese relations and the alleged Soviet military threat to China to alienate the Chinese people from the socialist countries. Peking does everything possible to insure that there is no opportunity for the truth about the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to reach the Chinese people. This position of the CCP and the PRC leaders also contributes to the hasty formation of a bloc with the West, an anti-Soviet alliance that is advantageous to the Western powers.

The Soviet Sinologist stressed that the present PRC leaders are attempting to perpetuate their hostility toward the Soviet Union in the Constitution adopted by the first session of the NPC, fifth convocation. They urge all countries to unite in an "antihegemonic" alliance aimed against the USSR. They are buttressing these calls with attempts to cooperate with the NATO imperialist military alliance and the armies of the leading capitalist states. These steps by Peking only confirm that the militarization of the country forms the foundation of the Peking leaders' political and socioeconomic calculations. They regard war as both inevitable and necessary. The threat of this policy exceeds the confines of China itself and may acquire international significance.

This danger also exists in the calculation on which the program adopted by the NPC is based--to surpass the industrial production of the world's advanced countries by the end of the century. The approximate forecasts show that even if a favorable political situation is created in China in the next few years and the Chinese economic growth rate reaches the characteristic rate of the most rapidly developing countries, (taking into account the corresponding increase in production in these countries) China will only be able to approach the average world level.

The Chinese leaders obviously hope that their development will be assisted by a slowdown and possibly even a halt in the production growth in all the industrially developed countries. But in that case, only war can help the Maoist leaders implement their schemes. They are obviously striving to achieve this, remembering that the intrepid Mao Tse-tung was prepared to sacrifice 300-500 million Chinese in the name of "victory."

CHINESE ARMS PURCHASES IN FRANCE LARGEST IN WESTERN WORLD

LD101518Y Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 10, TASS--China continues its purchases of arms in Western Europe. According to the newspaper, Washington POST, a Chinese delegation, now in France, has signed an agreement on the purchase of a big consignment of French anti-tank "hot" missile. The newspaper cites French officials as saying that Peking also shows interest in purchases of ship-to-ship Exocet missiles, anti-aircraft Crotale missiles and anti-tank Milan missile system.

In France, the Chinese delegation viewed a number of military and industrial projects, including atomic electric power plants. France was earlier visited by another military delegation from Peking, who visited aircraft, helicopter and missile plants.

The Washington POST describes the purchase of missiles in France as Peking's "biggest deal" of purchasing arms in Western countries.

GROMYKO-HONECKER HOLD FRIENDLY MEETING IN BERLIN

LD111854Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] There was a meeting in Berlin today between Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of friendship and full unity of views.

GRISHIN, SENDS VE DAY GREETINGS TO EAST BERLIN LEADERS

LD111041Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Congratulations Telegram"]

[Text] In connection with the 33d anniversary of the German people's liberation from Hitlerite fascism V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, sent a telegram to Comrade K. Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Committee, and Comrade Erhard Krack oberburgomeister of the GDR capital--Berlin--congratulating the communists and all the working people of Berlin on this festival and wishing them new achievements in building developed socialist society and in the struggle for the triumph of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

USSR'S KATUSHEV, CSSR'S HULA DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD111516Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] On 10-11 May a meeting between Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Hula, deputy premier and chairman of the CSSR Economic Council, took place in Moscow. Questions pertaining to the drafting of a long-term plan for the development of specialization and cooperative production, as well as a number of other issues related to bilateral economic cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR were discussed.

The meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding, was attended by leading officials of a number of ministries and departments of both countries.

BRIEFS

CSSR ANNIVERSARY IN KIEV--A solemn public meeting was held in Kiev on 5 May to commemorate the 33d anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army and the 8th anniversary of signing the Soviet-Czechoslovak Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary Botvin, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers First Deputy Chairman Vashchenko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo Candidate member and secretary Malanchuk, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputy Chairman Shcherbina and other officials were in the meeting Presidium. A report was delivered by Melnikova, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society and corresponding member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. The meeting was addressed by Czechoslovak Consul General in Kiev Mohelsky. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 5 May 78 AU]

WORKERS UNITE IN OPPOSITION TO ITALIAN EXTREMISM

LD111640Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1234 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Rome--TASS correspondent Vladimir Malyshev reports:

Democratic Italy is replying with strengthening the unity of the working people, and cohesion around the antifascist parties to reactionary attempts to create an atmosphere of tension and violence in the country and to strike a blow at the republican institutions of the state. As a mark of protest against the villainous killing of Aldo Moro, eminent Italian politician and chairman of the National Council of the ruling Christian Democratic Party, another nationwide workers' strike was held yesterday. Responding to the call of the major trade union association-federations; the CGIL, CISL and the UIL--the factories stopped work again, institutions closed and transport stopped. In Rome, Milan, Naples, Turin, and many other cities meetings took place in which hundreds of thousands of workers, activists of the antifascist parties and trade unions and students took part.

Meetings devoted to the memory of A. Moro took place yesterday evening in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate of the Italian Parliament. Speaking in Parliament, P. Igrao, a communist, and chairman of the Chamber of Deputies stated that it was a question of a subversive plot aimed against democratic institutions, an attempt to intimidate and terrorize Italians. G. Andreotti, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in his speech gave a high evaluation of A. Moro's political activity.

At the same time, the provocative sallies of extremist groups do not cease. In Milan yesterday unknown persons fired pistols and wounded one of the leading officials of the Montedison concern; this morning, a leading official of one of the Milan banks fell victim to the extremists when he was wounded by gun fire. The criminals again managed to escape unhindered.

The unceasing sallies by extremist groups arouse growing concern in Italian political circles. F. Cossiga, minister for the interior, resigned from his post on Wednesday evening. In his letter addressed to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, F. Cossiga took upon himself "total political responsibility" for the failure to capture Moro's kidnappers and expressed the hope that his resignation would allow an impartial parliamentary investigation to be carried out into the police and security forces.

The report of the minister's resignation aroused widespread reaction in Italian political circles where criticism had often been expressed about the organs for maintaining public order inability to put an end to the provocative actions of extremist bands. Concerning the investigation of the circumstances of Moro's kidnapping, G. Chairomonte, member of the leadership of the Communist Party writes in RINASCITA that it was conducted unsatisfactorily and therefore did not lead to any results.

WFTU STATEMENT CONDEMNS MORO ASSASSINATION IN ITALY

LD121034Y Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 12 TASS--The World Federation of Trade Unions has strongly condemned the murder of the prominent Italian politician Aldo Moro. This crime, perpetrated by a gang that has no support whatsoever of Italian working people, shows that subversive forces intend to destroy the democratic institutions of the Italian state by means of terrorism, says a WFTU statement circulated here.

Reactionary forces acting behind the back of the criminals are long pursuing the aim of impeding the growth of the political activeness of the broad popular masses in Italy and their participation in the administration of the state. It should be remembered that Aldo Moro was abducted on the day when the new Italian Government appeared in parliament to receive a vote of confidence from its new majority, the most representative one in the past thirty years.

Strongly condemning this crime the WFTU voices full solidarity with the struggle by the trade unions and working people of Italy to curb terrorism, to ensure law and order and protect the country's republican institutions.

APPROVAL, COMMENT ON BREZHNEV'S FRG VISIT CONTINUES

Soviet Bodies Approve Visit

LD111502Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1401 GMT 11 May 78 LD

["Document" entitled: "In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers: Concerning the Results of the Visit by Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, to the Federal Republic of Germany"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers wholly and completely approve the work done by Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee and general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, during his visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, and the results of this politically important visit.

The talks with leading FRG statesmen and public figures over a wide range of European and international problems, issues of bilateral relations, and the documents adopted as a result of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit, represent a major step in furthering the cause of detente, neighborliness and the strengthening of peace.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express their conviction that the joint declaration and the agreement on the development and intensification of long-term mutual cooperation in the economic and industrial sphere will give greater stability and greater scope to the relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG, and that thanks to this, all the positive processes which have begun in international relations, particulary as a result of the 12 August 1970 treaty between the USSR and the FRG, will be consolidated and intensified.

This treaty retains all its fundamental significance for bilateral relations. It has been, and remains, one of the determining factors in safeguarding relaxation of tension and strengthening security in Europe.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum and USSR Council of Ministers note with satisfaction that in the course of the visit the mutual understanding that peace is a supreme value to which the political actions of both states and the efforts of other states should be directed, was confirmed and backed up by documents.

The fruitful work performed during the visit was directed toward facilitating in every way practical, effective efforts, which should be taken unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally to intensify the process of detente in full accord with the final act of the Helsinki conference, so that all opportunities should be taken and all means used to halt the arms race--both nuclear and conventional, to limit armaments and to implement practical measures in the field of disarmament. The achievement of real progress in this field would be in the vital interests of all peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers accord great importance to the results of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit in the economic sphere. The expansion, on the basis of the documents signed, of trade, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and the FRG will substantively strengthen the material foundation of detente, and will facilitate the systematic, steady and mutually beneficial growth of neighborly links for the benefit of the peoples and for the good of the working people of both countries.

It is essential that the appropriate Soviet organizations do all in their power to fill the mutually beneficial agreement with substance, to fulfill precisely, in good time and in a way displaying initiative, their pledges, and to attain a significant increase in trade turnover and in the implementation of joint large-scale projects. Naturally, positive results will be possible if the FRG side acts in a similar way.

The Soviet leadership, having discussed the results of the visit, which passed in a spirit of mutual understanding, frankness and growing trust, expresses its firm will to continue to act in this spirit and aims at raising even further the quality and level of bilateral relations, to convert them into a factor for stability and neighborliness in Europe and on the international scene as a whole.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the FRG was a major event of international import and a further significant contribution to the implementation of the foreign policy line of the 25th CPSU Congress and of our party and state's Leninist peace-loving policy. It marks a stage in developing political detente and in creating preconditions for extending this to the military field. The realization of all the possibilities for strengthening peace and international security that have been laid down in the results of the visit will require further persistent efforts on both sides.

Soviet people warmly support the results of the FRG visit and give a high evaluation of the enormous work done by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to insure the success of the visit. The visit met with the approval and gratitude of progressive peace-loving forces throughout the world.

PRAVDA Carries Schmidt Speech

LD091025 [Editorial Report LD/WA] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 May p 2 carries the apparent text of the speech by FRG Chancellor Schmidt at the 5 May luncheon given by L. I. Brezhnev in Bonn, a TASS version of which was published in the 8 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E 3.

The PRAVDA version follows the TASS version, with the following elaborations:

In discussing Brezhnev's last visit to the FRG, Schmidt is quoted as saying that Brezhnev "reached agreement with my friend Willy Brandt on a formula whose appearance filled us with hope and trust--a formula concerning the strict observance and full application of the four-power agreement. Now it is necessary to use joint efforts in order to find common criteria to implement that accord and thereby alleviate friction and remove impediments. This would create the conditions whereby that city would play a comprehensive role in the European detente process to the benefit of its inhabitants and all the partners."

In discussing world economic growth, which has caused economies of different countries to be intertwined, Schmidt says that "the national economic systems of East European countries have taken part in this process. Because of this they have not avoided the consequences of inflation and depression from which the Western countries are now suffering. And this element of common risk must awake in the CEMA member countries an awareness of the fact that they have an immediate and direct interest in contributing to the stabilization of the world economy. In this I am primarily thinking about joint efforts aimed at preventing a further increase in the rift between developed industrial states and developing countries, and on the contrary, of gradually overcoming them.

"Your country, industrially developed and rich in useful minerals, and our country, poor in raw materials but technically highly developed, can supplement each other to mutual advantage."

In discussing the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces in central Europe, Schmidt is quoted as saying that "these talks are pursuing their aim, by creating a stable correlation of forces in central Europe, of coming closer to reaching a balance of forces throughout Europe. This is also the aim of the latest initiative from the Western participants in these talks. This initiative puts the stress on the principles of party and collectivity."

Referring to the CSCE accords, Schmidt adds the " we are in favor of their complete implementation and further development. I also suggest that the participants in the Vienna talks ascribe to these agreements a binding nature based on law.

"On the whole the political aspects of detente must be supplemented by all-embracing military aspects. Only then will it be possible to expect the process of detente to be progressive and lasting as we, responsible politicians, outlined in the Helsinki final act."

FRG, World Reaction

LD111041Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 78 p 4 LD

[Roundup "Based on PRAVDA and TASS correspondents' reports for 8 May": "For the Good of Peace and Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] The main foreign policy theme in the foreign mass media is the results of the official visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Soviet-West German documents and detailed items covering the end of the visit are being published.

Prominent statesmen and public figures, leading radio and television commentators and the press of various countries are rating highly the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit and the results of the bilateral summit talks in Bonn and stress that new prospects have now been opened up for the further development of the relations between the two sides and a weighty new contribution has been made to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and the world as a whole.

"For the first time the leaders of the two states," Social Democratic Party of Germany Federal Secretary E. Bahr declared, "have deemed it possible to sign a joint declaration. They declared: Detente must be irreversible. Both sides are united in the view that military detente must not lag behind, and that political detente is not damaged. The economic agreement, the validity of which even covers the beginning of the next century, testifies to the will and the confidence necessary for the expansion of cooperation."

The visit which took place after a phase of a certain slowdown, E. Bahr said, determines lines which may impart impetus to detente in Europe.

London--The FINANCIAL TIMES, organ of Britain's business circles, which, like the whole British press, has followed the course of L.I. Brezhnev's visit with tremendous interest, notes today that the Soviet leader's trip to the FRG has yielded great and fruitful results.

The MORNING STAR points out that the joint declaration contains a call for the agreement of the further steps in the spheres of disarmament and arms limitation to be accelerated.

New York--American news agencies are calling the signing in Bonn of the agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the spheres of the economy and industry one of the most important results of the Soviet-West German summit talks. UP draws attention to the fact that in the communique on L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG the two sides stressed the importance of the USSR-U.S. talks being held on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments as a vital contribution to detente and insuring world peace.

In a television appearance Sen F. Church declared that the Soviet leader regards strategic arms limitation as one of the central tasks of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. The senator expressed the hope that the talks being held between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments can be successfully completed this year.

CPSU'S DOLGIKH, PCP HEAD CUNHAL ADDRESS LISBON RALLY

LD101319Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent B. Kotov dispatch: "Under the Banner of Proletarian Internationalism"]

[Text] Lisbon, 7 May--Yesterday evening many thousands of Portuguese communists came to Lisbon's Palace of Sport for a mass friendship rally in which the CPSU delegation, in Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee, participated. Those present warmly greeted V.I. Dolgikh, head of the CPSU delegation and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who, on behalf of the Soviet communists and all Soviet working people, cordially greeted the courageous Portuguese communists and all Portugal's democrats who are selflessly defending democratic gains.

The speaker conveyed to the PCP leaders present at the meeting and to Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, party secretary general and prominent figure in the international communist movement, fraternal militant greetings from the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee.

Soviet people, the speaker went on, show lively interest in the fate of the Portuguese revolution. Right from the first months of the existence of democratic Portugal the Soviet Union has established good relations with it based on the principles of complete equality, mutual advantage, cooperation and noninterference in one another's internal affairs.

Then the head of the CPSU delegation described in detail the Soviet people's majestic achievements in every sphere of life. All our plans for peaceful creative labor, V.I. Dolgikh said, are indissolubly linked with the Soviet people's struggle for lasting peace and international security, against the arms race, and for the strengthening of an atmosphere of detente and trust. This is a policy line which stems from the very nature of our socialist state. We Soviet communists, the speaker declared, are very glad that in this noble struggle for a universal cause we can feel alongside us the reliable shoulder of the Portuguese communists.

You can be confident, dear comrades and friends, that the CPSU, loyal to Lenin's behests of proletarian internationalism, will continue to be a reliable comrade in arms of the Portuguese communists in their struggle for the triumph of the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism, V.I. Dolgikh said in conclusion, to tumultuous applause from the hall.

PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal then addressed the rally and warmly welcomed the emissaries of the fraternal CPSU. The PCP has always believed and continues to believe that the fraternal relations, cooperation and mutual solidarity of the communist parties and all the world's revolutionary forces on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism are of paramount importance for mankind's progressive development. In the PCP's opinion, such relations with the CPSU on the part of communist parties and other revolutionary forces are of paramount importance for rallying the international communist movement and all the planet's progressive forces in the struggle for democracy, peace, national independence and socialism. The foundation of the fraternal friendship and mutual solidarity between the PCP and the CPSU is the identical nature of the two parties' aims, the speaker declared. They are both guided by the same proven compass which indicates the accurate and correct path--by Marxism-Leninism.

Marxist-Leninist theory, the PCP secretary general noted, absorbs the experience of revolutionary forces on a world scale, makes it possible to provide new answers in new situations and represents a guide to action and a material force in the world transformation process. Anyone who breaks with Leninism thereby breaks with Marxism as well.

Then, moving on to an assessment of the Portuguese internal situation, Alvaro Cunhal said that despite reaction's increasing attacks on the government which, yielding to it, is pursuing a policy of restoring big capital's positions, and despite the interference and pressure of international imperialism, the Portuguese people have been able to defend the main gains of the April revolution. The PCP believes, the speaker declared, that the policy proposed by the communists, which is based on the working people's broad support and on their active participation in solving the problems confronting Portugal, is a real alternative which would make it possible to extricate the country from the current crisis. In the face of the offensive by rightwing forces the PCP will consistently pursue its policy of the unity of all working people and all democrats, particularly communists and socialists.

When you return to your country, A. Cunhal said in conclusion, turning to the members of the CPSU delegation, you can assure the Soviet people that the Portuguese revolution is still alive and directed toward the future. Portugal's communists and people, despite the constant dangers and threats, will be able to overcome every obstacle through their persistent struggle.

The rally took the form of a moving demonstration of the strengthening friendship and fraternal solidarity between Portuguese and Soviet communists and the peoples of Portugal and the USSR.

USSR NAVAL DETACHMENT VISITS IN BORDEAUX FRANCE

LD101516Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1149 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Bordeaux, 10 May--A detachment of Soviet naval vessels under the command of Rear Admiral V. Zub arrived in Bordeaux on a courtesy visit today.

At the Garonne estuary a salute of nations was fired. The cruiser Murmansk and the destroyer Smyshlenyy, escorted by the French destroyer Aconit tied up at the wharf, which was decorated with Soviet and French flags. The Soviet sailors were greeted by representatives of municipal and military authorities, representatives of the Soviet Embassy to France and many Bordeaux inhabitants.

IRAN TO USE 'ALL ITS POWERS' TO HALT DISTURBANCES

LD111642Y Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Teheran, May 11, TASS--An official government statement has been published here on the disturbances that occurred in Iran lately. The government stated that it intended henceforth to use "all its powers" to cut short the disturbances and to punish their initiators.

According to the local press, in particular the newspapers KAYHAN and AYANDEGAN, these disturbances of an anti-government character occurred in 23 towns of the country and involved clashes with the police and army units. There are human casualities. Numerous arrests have been made.

AFTER AT-TA'IF MEET, OPEC STILL HAS PROBLEM WITH DOLLAR

LD112114Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Andrey Korneyev commentary]

[Text] Before the OPEC finance and oil ministers meeting in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, commentators were virtually unanimous that nothing new would result. This has been confirmed by events. It has been decided to freeze oil prices and to regard the dollar, as before, as the principal oil currency.

The question of compensating oil-exporting states for losses arising from the depreciation of the U.S. dollar is still to be considered. It is known that as a result of the fall in the value of the dollar, the oil states during the past year alone lost nearly $12 billion. Did the At-Ta'if meeting not find appropriate ways to solve this acute currency problem?

To find an answer to this question it seems that one needs to look inside OPEC itself, at the policy which is opposed to any change in the status quo and which is pursued by Saudi Arabia. As in previous similar meetings, Saudi Arabia made every effort in At-Ta'if to maintain the oil position of the dollar. Saudi representatives submitted to the meeting their argument that the health of the dollar had somewhat improved recently and the fall in its value had been arrested. Such an argument cannot stand the test of time. If the value of the dollar really had stopped falling in world currency markets, how can one explain its continued fluctuation? Consequently OPEC members could not depend on a stable base for trading their oil in world markets.

Therefore it was not coincidence that the Iraqi representative, like many others at the meeting, gave a pessimistic assessment of the prospects for stability in the dollar value as suggested by the Saudi delegate.

It is clear that Saudi Arabia needed such an argument in order to conceal its real aims. While the At-Ta'if session was in progress, American congressmen were debating in Washington the so-called composite package deal relating to the sale by the United States of military aircraft to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Saudi Arabia, by trying to maintain the dollar position and by supporting American oil consumers, attempted to show its loyalty to Washington and to adopt the pose of faithful defender of American interests in the Middle East: All this in order to secure military aircraft from the United States.

Such a course appears to fully please the American administration. It is with this in mind that we refer to the statement by a representative of the administration following the At-Ta'if meeting, stressing that Washington would receive with satisfaction the results of that meeting. Of course it is not difficult to understand Washington's attitude.

By using some of the royalist regimes which belong to OPEC as a Trojan horse serving their interests, the American monopolies continue to secure many billions of dollars of profit from the oil-exporting countries through monetary exploitation of these countries.

The next OPEC meeting will take place in Geneva in June, but is is possible to say now that the same problem will be discussed because no solution was found at At-Ta'if.

NUMAYRI PROPOSAL FOR SUMMIT LINKED TO AS-SADAT INITIATIVE

LD121030Y Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 12 TASS--The Arab peoples face a new dangerous plot by American imperialism and Zionism in which an important role is given to the capitulatory policy of Egypt's President as-Sadat, it was stated here by member of the Central Council of the Fatah Palestinian organization Salah Khalaf. Now that As-Sadat's "initiative" has failed, he stressed, attempts are being made to "freshen it up" and salvage the As-Sadat regime. Precisely this aim is pursued by the proposal of Sudan's President Numayri to convene an Arab summit conferenc and thereby draw other Arab countries into the talks with Israel. S. Khalaf said that the Fatah organization strongly opposes the convocation of such a summit if it is intended to support As-Sadat's "initiative". He stressed at the same time the need to strengthen the "front of steadfastness and resistance" that opposes the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian leadership.

Touching on the present government crisis in Lebanon S. Khalaf warned that if the future government tries to revise the terms of the Palestinian presence in the country envisaged by the 1969 Cairo agreement, this will lead to dangerous consequences.

The Fatah representative called for greater unity of action of the Palestine resistance movement to frustrate the plans of reactionary forces that brought about the Israeli aggression in the south of Lebanon. The Palestine resistance movement succeeded in foiling these plans at the first stage, S. Khalaf stressed, and it will continue the struggle against them in the future. With this aim we intend to take appropriate actions in the international arena as well, he said.

EGYPT'S CABINET RESHUFFLE SHOWS UNPOPULARITY OF ITS POLICY

LD112010Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] The reshuffle in the Egyptian Government has been made public. 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Qaysuni, deputy prime Minister has been removed from the government and some new ministers have joined it. The reshuffle of the government took place in circumstances of the increasing unpopularity for the foreign policy course pursued by the Egyptian authorities. What indicates the uselessness of this course and the danger it poses to Egypt's national interest is the hardening of the postures of Israeli ruling quarters at the so-called peaceful dialog with Cairo. Among the most important results of the overseas visit by Israeli Prime Minister Begin is that Washington in practice solidly backs Israel's posture.

Under these circumstances representatives of various political forces and orientations in Egypt are expressing anxiety about As-Sadat breaking off links of cooperation with a sincere friend of the Arabs in their anti-imperialist struggle.

Ahmad Hasan al-Faqi, member of the Political Bureau of the Liberal Socialist Party, has stated that any initiative to achieve peace in the Middle East will not succeed without improving relations with the Soviet Union. He has drawn attention to the fact that the Soviet Union is one of the two major power cochairmen of the Geneva peace conference, which is considered the only practical way to realize a Middle East settlement, and that As-Sadat's decision to reshuffle the government is caused by a reluctance to take into consideration inclinations to abandon the course of capitulation. As-Sadat and his entourage are adamant on following this course, justifying this with the need to insure construction and building in Egypt under conditions of peace. However, has Cairo succeeded in achieving this on the path of appeasing imperialism and Zionism?

The reshuffle of the Egyptian Government once again confirms the lack of any prospects for the path which has brought Egypt face to face with grave dangers, not only in the sphere of foreign policy but also in its economic and social life. This path led to the removal of Al-Qaysuni, who held the posts of deputy prime minister and chairman of the group of economic ministries dealing with issues of supplies, trade and housing. It is known that the Egyptian president specifically gave Al-Qaysuni the task of implementing the open-door policy, which is based on attracting foreign capital to the Egyptian economy from Western and conservative Arab countries.

ANTIGOVERNMENT SENTIMENTS SAID TO SPREAD TO EGYPTIAN ARMY

LD111657Y Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 11, TASS--Egypt is now on the brink of a socioeconomic catastrophe. This conclusion is made by the Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR which analyzes the situation in the Arab Republic of Egypt. The newspaper stresses that the chronic crisis through which the country is living since the time the government had proclaimed the so-called "open door and economic liberalisation" policy has now reached its height. The displeasure with the As-Sadat regime is growing among the people with every day.

There are many indications, AS-SAFIR writes, that the antigovernment sentiments are spreading also in the Egyptian Army. It became known recently, for instance, that there was an order to remove eleven generals from their posts. But at the last moment the authorities had to put off the fulfillment of the order which caused a very negative reaction in the army. The newspaper expresses the opinion that the reason behind the unrest among the armed forces is As-Sadat's capitulatory course aimed at the separate settlement with Israel.

AS-SAFIR stresses in conclusion that As-Sadat's notorious "initiative" that was started by his trip to the occupied Jerusalem has ended in failure. Even officials of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry are inclined to believe that the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks are in an impasse and that the political course must be revised now. As-Sadat, however, continues persisting with his policy.

ISRAEL'S AGGRESSIVE POLICY LEADS TO WORLD ISOLATION

LD112222Y Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 11, TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

Militarism, territorial expansion, racism now as before underlie the policy of the ruling Zionist circles of Israel, who, along with their imperialist supporters, bear direct responsibility for the emergence and preservation of the seat of tension in the Middle East, which is dangerous for the cause of peace.

At a run of three decades, Tel Aviv, committing one aggressive action after another, captured from Arab countries and put under its control a territory seven times greater than that Israel had at its formation. The forcible eviction of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians from native places, deaths of Arab civilians--old men, women and children, a great material damage inflicted upon neighboring Arab countries, oppression and outrages on the captured lands--such are the consequences of Israel's course of expansion. A bandit attack on Lebanon and the occupation of its southern areas is yet another link in the chain of sallies committed by the Israeli military.

Israel's Zionist circles, threatening the peoples of the Arab east, are at the same time actively collaborating with forces of international reaction and imperialism, are maintaining close contacts with the racist regimes of Africa, are seeking to undermine the national-liberation movements. "Being a privileged strategically [as received] of the United States, stresses the French L'HUMANITE, Israel has invariably acted in defense of imperialist interests, when those were imperilled by progress of the national and democratic movement."

Militarisation of the economy and soaring military expenditures, connected, specifically, with mass purchases of modern arms in the United States, have made Israel a debtor country, have led to a steady deterioration of the position of the broad strata of the Israeli population. Israel's external debt, as is clear from press reports, has reached about 20,000 million dollars. Annual inflation stands at 40 percent. The Israelis pay the highest taxes in the world. Speculation, machinations and swindle are rife in the country. The criminal rate is steadily on the rise. In the recent years in Israel there were a number of big financial scandals which involved not only money-bags and but also politicians, including members of the Israeli Cabinet. Such a state of affairs leads to the growth in the numbers of strikes in the country, intensified protests against the policy of aggression and militarisation, the consequences of which are a heavy burden to bear on the shoulders of the Israeli working people.

Contrary to the common sense, the Tel Aviv ruling circles are unwilling to give up their course which is devoid of prospects. They are trying in vain to find a way out of an economic impasse through new external loans and handouts from international Zionism.

In the relations with Arab countries the stress, as before, is made on the undermining of Arab unity, on threats and demonstration of force, on separate negotiations with the Egyptian regime which departed from all-Arab positions. Israeli politicans and generals openly declare their unwillingness to withdraw from the captured Arab lands. Thus, Israeli Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Raphael Eytan has recently demanded "preservation of Israel's control over the Western Bank of the River Jordan and the Golan Heights."

Tel Aviv's aggressive policy is a cause of indignation of millions of people of the whole world. It leads to Israel's growing isolation in the international community; it is contrary to the fundamental interests of the Israeli people themselves. The cause of establishing a durable and just peace in the Middle East is possible only provided withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands and restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

DEVELOPMENT OF ISRAELI NUCLEAR ROCKET WEAPON REPORTED

LD1113207 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 11 TASS--Israel is actively developing its own munitions industry, which can manufacture up-to-date war planes, ships, missiles and other weapons, the Beirut weekly AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI says. In its military preparations, the aggressor state enjoys broad support from the Western powers.

Over 20 companies of the Western military-industrial complex are now closely linked with the Israeli munitions industry which, according to official figures, absorbs over half of the budget allocations for the economy and construction.

Seeking to step up the development of nuclear rocket weapons, the weekly remarks, Israel shows increasing interest in work in this field in the FRG.

The Israeli militarists are attracted, specifically, by the West German contract with Zaire on the setting up of a rocket range on its territory and also a range in Brazil, that is being set up with FRG assistance, which will make it possible to test military missile systems.

The death manufacturers in Israel disdain no means to step up the development of their own nuclear rocket weapon, not even collaboration with reactionary racialist regimes, specifically the Republic of South Africa, which has a wealth of raw materials for the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

All these facts, AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI says, are no secret from the West European countries, whose people experienced the consequences of militarism, the horrors of war. The plans for the development of nuclear rocket weapons in Israel with the use of Western technology cannot promote stabilization in the world. It only intensifies Tel Aviv's expansionist course against neighbouring Arab countries.

PLANS TO DISSOLVE WEST BANK COUNCILS CRITICIZED

LD112024Y Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 11, TASS--The provocative actions of the Israeli occupation authorities against the Arab population on the West Bank of the Jordan River are continuing. The main blow is now being directed at the municipal councils, which, after the victory scored at the election in 1976, play an outstanding role in the effort to thwart the Zionist plots to alienate the Arab population from its recognized leader--the Palestine Liberation Organization, it was stated in an interview to the Palestine information agency by 'Abd al-Jawwad Sal'ah, member of the PLO Executive Committee.

It is indicative, he noted, that the campaign against the municipal councils is being accompanied by provocative statements of Israeli leaders. Encouraged by the backing of the United States and the capitulatory course of President Sadat, they categorically refuse to withdraw from the West Bank and from the Gaza Strip, reject the idea of creating an independent Palestinian state.

This is precisely the purpose of the orders issued by the military governor of the West Bank, prohibiting the mayors to make any political statements or to call meetings to discuss political and social matters. At the same time the occupation authorities are making preparations to dissolve some municipal councils and to replace them by so-called local committees, which would be their obedient tools.

The Palestinians, Salih stated, will never give up their sacred right to self-determination and to the creation of their own independent state. The Palestinian revolution will resolutely fight against the plot which was the purpose of disbanding the patriotically-minded municipal councils and replacing them by puppet committees.

KKE SECRETARY ON TASKS OF 10TH PARTY CONGRESS

LD111506Y Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Athens, May 11 TASS--The policy of detente, peaceful coexistence, disarmament and prohibition of nuclear weapons is now the only right way for all the peoples who wish to live in peace and strive for progress, Kharilaos Florakis, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, said in an interview with pressmen in connection with the party's tenth congress which is due to open on May 15.

He pointed out that the pro-Western course of the Greek Government is not approved by a majority of the Greek people. The blind following of such policy leads to the further plunder of the working people, to the toughening of the authoritarian regime, to the deepening of dangerous cooperation with NATO allies and to the growth of military spending.

The Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Greece is to provide answers to the problems facing the Greek people and the country; how to get rid of the yoke of monopolies and imperialist dominance, to ensure national independence, territorial integrity, solve the problems of Cyprus and Aegean Sea, and hasten the process of democratisation of the country. Despite the obstacles which are being raised, all activities of the communists showed that the Communist Party of Greece follows the right road and as the Marxist-Leninist party expresses the vital interests of the working class and the entire people of Greece, Kharilaos Florakis pointed out.

The party's tenth congress, the first secretary of the party Central Committee emphasized, will become an important stage of struggle for the further development of t he party's general line and a great contribution to the Greek people's struggle for national independence, democracy and socialism.

UN CONFERENCE ON CYPRUS COULD BREAK DEADLOCK

LD101558Y Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, May 10, TASS--As was already reported, Foreign Minister of Cyprus N. Rolandhis has declared for solution of the Cyprus matter on the basis of the UN resolutions.

In this connection, it is noted in local political circles that the United States is continuing its attempts to consolidate politically and militarily the NATO's south-eastern flank at the expense of interests of the Republic of Cyprus. Solution of the Cyrpus problem as was repeatedly stressed at international organizations, is not NATO's matter. The most effective way to lead a Cyprus settlement out of a standstill would be convocation of an international conference on Cyprus within the UN framework. The Cyprus matter cannot be settled proceeding from the mercenary interests of the NATO military bloc, as the NATO countries are seeking to do. The USSR has repeatedly stressed that it is against any interference from outside into the affairs of Cyprus in any form whatsoever. As is well known, the Soviet Union does not depart from its principled stand, aimed at reaching such a settlement that would ensure preservation of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, respect for its nonalignment policy which envisages withdrawal of all foreign troops and elimination of all foreign military bases. Attainment of a stable settlement is possible only through the observance of these principles providing respect for the legitimate interests and rights of the two communities in Cyprus.

MORE MATERIAL ON SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK ON ANGOLA

NATO Connivance

LD111520Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] South Africa's armed attack on Angola has sent public sentiment running high in Africa and the rest of the world. The aggression has been condemned vigorously by the Security Council. The intrusion of South African troops into sovereign Angola showed once again the danger constituted to independent countries by the racist regimes. Armed provocations and acts of aggression are an element of their foreign policy. The racist actions result in the death of many innocent people. The latest attack on Angola was no exception.

Since NATO countries (?have) to bribe South Africa with modern arms, they should be regarded as the racists' accomplices. In the latest act of aggression South Africa used French Mirage fighter bombers, transport planes of American and British make--Hercules and Canberra--and French-made Puma helicopters. These facts expose as hypocrisy the regret expressed by 30 Western countries over South Africa's act of aggression. The African National Congress regards their hypocritical condemnation as an attempt to conceal their connivance with the South African racists. And indeed South Africa and NATO countries cooperate closely in the military and economic fields, because they pursue common aims.

MPLA Statement

LD111540Y Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, May 11, TASS--The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers' Party has resolutely condemned the criminal aggression of the South African racist regime against the People's Republic of Angola. A statement of the Political Bureau published here today says that the South African military, using armaments provided by imperialist powers, destroyed a number of populated localities of Angola and killed hundreds of innocent people, mostly women, children and old people.

By this barbarous act the racist Vorster regime confirmed its unwillingness to end the illegal occupation of Namibia and abandon its aggressive intentions concerning the People's Republic of Angola. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers' Party proclaims in this connection the readiness of the People's Republic of Angola to rebuff any new aggression. It warns imperialist powers that are arming South African punitives about dangerous consequences of repetition of such criminal actions.

The Political Bureau again declares in support of the struggle of the Namibian people and its sole lawful representative, the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), for freedom and independence.

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma who arrived in Luanda stressed here that in view of the aggression of the Republic of South Africa, any talks on Namibia's future are put off indefinitely. The only right thing now is continuation of the armed struggle to liberate the Namibian people from the occupiers, he said.

Botha Blames SWAPO

LD120856Y Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, May 11, TASS--Foreign Minister of the Republic of South Africa Botha said on Wednesday that it is SWAPO that is to blame for the armed attack of the South African troops on Angola that was made last week. SWAPO intensified its activity so much that the Republic of South Africa could tolerate this no longer, he said.

It is ludicrous that attempts are made to place on SWAPO the blame for the open armed aggression of the racist Republic of South Africa against a sovereign state, Angola. Faced with the resolute condemnation of this action by the United Nations Security Council and all progressive forces of the world, the Pretoria racists resort to various ruses, seeking to be justified.

But the entire independent Africa and progressive countries of other continents assess the South African aggression against Angola as a brazen defiance to the world public opinion. They also express their solidarity with the selfless struggle of the Namibian patriots led by the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO.

The legality of the struggle of the Namibian people for the right to self-determination and national independence is emphasized in numerous resolutions of the United Nations. At the same time, the United Nations demanded in its decisions, specifically in the documents of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Namibia that ended on May 3, that the Republic of South Africa immediately withdraw all occupation troops from Namibia and that independence be granted to Namibia.

The attempt of the Republic of South Africa to avoid responsibility, its obstinate ignoring of the United Nations resolutions expose the Pretoria racists again as colonialists who stop at nothing to continue the illegal occupation of Namibia.

The Namibian people are determined to achieve independence and continue their just liberation struggle.

SWAPO RESOLVED TO CARRY ON STRUGGLE, COMMUNIQUE SAYS

LD120904Y Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Dakar, May 12, TASS--The South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) is again reaffirming its steady resolve to carry on the armed struggle against the South African occupiers right up to complete liberation of its motherland. This is stated in a SWAPO communique circulated here.

Expressing solidarity with the fraternal Angolan people who fell victim to another aggression by the Republic of South Africa, the SWAPO is stating that that criminal act, just as the other sanguinary reprisals against the peoples of Africa's south, was staged by the racist regime of Pretoria with the direct assistance of Western powers which provided the Republic of South Africa with weapons.

The SWAPO--the vanguard of the people of Namibia--will not go back a step from its positions. The entire progressive mankind's growing support for our struggle gives us new strength, the communique points out.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO ZAMBIA, MAURITIUS--A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow today for an official visit to the Republic of Zambia and Mauritius at the invitation of the parliaments of these countries. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 May 78 LD-

PHILIPPINES' MARCOS TO SURRENDER LEGISLATIVE POWERS

LD112121Y Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Singapore, May 11, TASS--According to reports from Manila, President of the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos stated the intention to turn over to the provisional National Assembly (parliament) the legislative functions of the head of state which he performed on the basis of the martial law. Even after the transfer of these powers, the president will hold complete executive power. Moreover, Ferdinand Marcos keeps the power to deprive provisional parliament of the legislative functions if he deems this necessary.

According to official statements, the provisional National Assembly will be operating in the country until the martial law is ended and a civilian government formed. Supporters of President Marcos won at the April elections to the provisional parliament, the first elections since the time the martial law was introduced in the Philippines in 1972.

AUSTRALIA'S GERM WARFARE RESEARCH BASED ON ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD111038Y Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 11 May 78 LD

["Dangerous Call"--TASS headline]

[Text] Singapore, May 11, TASS--Sir Phillip Baxter, the former head of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, urged the Australian defence authorities to spend at least 15 million Australian dollars a year on germ and chemical warfare research. Speaking on the Australian radio on Wednesday, Baxter also advocated the development of Australia's own nuclear weapons, asserting that "any warfare method is justified" in a situation where "survival" is at stake.

Australian commentators point out that this call and the views expressed by the former head of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission met with approval by the military advisers of the Australian Government and right-wing forces of the country. The atom scientist's call was issued at a time when certain quarters of Australia, notwithstanding statements by official Canberra that neither now nor in the forseeable future Australia is threatened by anyone, seek to fan war psychosis, which is anti-Soviet in nature. In doing so, they grossly distort the position of the USSR on questions of disarmament and consolidation of security throughout the world.

It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union persistently and consistently comes out in favour of curbing the arms race, of banning all types of weapons of mass annihilation. The USSR has signed the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological [biological] and weapons and toxins and on their destruction, concluded on the initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

A joint communique, issued on Wednesday, on the progress of the Soviet-American talks on questions related to their common initiative for banning chemical weapons, points out that the future convention banning chemical weapons should accord with the aims of complete, effective and controlled prohibition of their development, production and stockpiling and on their destruction. It is precisely in this direction that the Soviet Union exerts its efforts, pressing for the complete preclusion of war from the life of all peoples.

Australia today already actively participates in the conventional arms race. Some hot-heads would like to push her to the road of developing means of mass annihilation. Such a step, first and foremost, would undermine the security of Australia herself and would lead to bigger tension in that region.

SUSLOV PRESENTS OCTOBER REVOLUTION ORDER TO STAVROPOL

Arrives in Stavropol 11 May

LD111902Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Stavropol today.

Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov held talks with members of the Bureau of Stavropolskiy Kraykom and the first secretaries of the gorkom and raykom. An exchange of views took place on questions connected with further developing the kray's economy, an upsurge in agriculture and fulfilling the plans of the 10th 5-year Plan.

Comrade Suslov visited the Krasnyy metallist works, laid flowers at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Monument and the Flame of Eternal Glory, and viewed the sights of the city.

Presents Award

LD121048Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] The working people of Stavropol have a great festival today. The order of the October Revolution has been added to the Stavropol banner. It was presented at a solemn ceremony by Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. To stormy applause from the session, he read a greeting from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the Stavropolskiy Gorkom, gorispolkom and all working people of the city.

Stavropol has been given this award for great successes in economic and cultural buildings, for services in the revolutionary movement, for fighting against the German fascist invaders and in connection with the 200th anniversary of its foundation.

SHIBAYEV ADDRESSES MOSCOW TRADE UNION MEETING

LD111718Y Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 11, TASS--A meeting of trade union activists was held today in Moscow. It discussed the tasks of the Soviet trade unions in the light of the results of the tour of regions of Siberia and the Far East by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and his speech at the 18th Congress of the Young Communist League.

Chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions Aleksey Shibayev delivered a report. It was noted in the report and the speeches that Leonid Brezhnev's recommendations provide for the country's trade unions a programme of action in all the spheres of their activity. Leonid Brezhnev's reminiscences Malaya Zemliya and Rebirth have become the documents of great mobilizing effect. The results of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG and the documents signed during his visit were strongly approved.

Questions of perfecting the way of organizing the socialist emulation, of enhancing the effectivity of production and improving the quality of work were thoroughly discussed at the meeting. Special attention was paid to stepping up the work of trade unions in the areas of Siberia and the Far East, to improving the working and living conditions of the Soviet people, of upbringing and professional training of youth.

KOMSOMOL STARTS READINGS DEVOTED TO BREZHNEV'S WORKS

LD111635Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 11, TASS--The books by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev Malaya Zemlya and Rebirth impart great energy in the effort for implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, for fulfilling the tasks assigned by the party to young people of the country. This was said today at the opening of patriotic readings devoted to these works at the YCL Central Committee with the participation of YCL activists of Moscow and the Moscow region. The main speaker, the first secretary of the YCL Central Committee, Boris Pastukhov, and other speakers stressed that the party expects from youth new undertakings and stepping up of the effort to enhance effectivity of the national economy and the quality of work. A new stage of the patronage of young workers over the main directions of the national economy will be manifested in their participation in the development of the productive forces of Siberia and the Far East. Millions of youths and girls joined in shock work devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Young Communist League of the USSR.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW CITY, PARTY OFFICIALS

LD111601Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 78 p 2 LD

[Excerpt] A conference of first secretaries of the capital's party raykoms was held at Moscow Gorkom yesterday. Taking part in the conference were Moscow Gorkom section chiefs, deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom and leaders of several main administrations and administrations of the Moscow Gorispolkom and of city organizations. The results of the May Day celebrations in Moscow were examined. A report was delivered by V.N. Makeyev, secretary of Moscow Gorkom. V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the conference.

MOSCOW RAYKOMS REPLACE FIRST, SECOND SECRETARIES

LD111603Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 78 p 2 LD

[Text] A plenum of Kuntsevskiy Raykom has taken place. An organizational question was examined. The plenum released V.V. Antonov from the duties of raykom first secretary and member of the raykom Bureau in connection with his transfer to other work.

Ye.V. Ovsyannikov was elected raykom first secretary. V.I. Anufriyev was elected raykom second secretary and member of the raykom Bureau.

A plenum of Perovskiy Raykom has taken place. An organizational question was examined. The plenum released Yu. I. Abramov from the duties of raykom second secretary and member of the raykom Bureau in connection with his transfer to other work.

G.F. Shilova was elected raykom second secretary. V.A. Kozlov was elected raykom secretary and member of the raykom Bureau.

NOVOYE VREMYA INTERVIEWS SEMICHASTNOV ON FOREIGN TRADE

LD111446Y Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 11 TASS--First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Ivan Semichastnov states that the target growth of the country's foreign trade by 30-35 percent in the period between 1976 and 1980 "will be substantially surpassed". In an interview to the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly Ivan Semichastnov described the development of foreign trade during the first two years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan period. "In 1976", he said, "the foreign trade turnover amounted to 56.8 billion roubles or 11.9 percent more than in 1975, while in 1977 it was 63.4 billion roubles, again a growth of 11.6 percent."

"The total sum of trade turnover in 1976 and 1977 was 120.2 billion roubles. Growing systematically also is the number of countries with which the USSR maintains trade ties. Today their number has reached 118".

"This growth is connected with important structural and qualitative changes. Not restricting ourselves to the traditional buy-and-sell pattern, we are turning to diverse, I would say, comprehensive forms of business ties which include, for instance, the joint construction of large projects, some of them on a compensation basis."

Ivan Semichastnov also indicated the growth of Soviet export. "Whereas in 1976 import was slightly greater than export--by 700 million roubles, the balance became positive in 1977: Export exceeded import by more than three billion roubles so that the net result for the two years is a positive balance of more than 2.4 billion roubles.

The share of products of the manufacturing industry in export, including machinery and equipment, has grown considerably. In 1977 the value of exported machinery and equipment reached 6.3 billion roubles. Our total export during the first three post-war five-year plans was only slightly bigger than this. Such exports became possible owing to rapid scientific and technological progress that ensured not only a quantitative growth but also a qualitative improvement of our engineering industry's output.

Fifteen hundred most diverse industrial projects are now being built abroad or designed with the USSR's assistance on the basis of intergovernmental agreements on economic and technical cooperation signed with 76 countries. Business ties based on such agreements have turned out to be very fruitful and mutually advantageous.

"They thus acquire a stable and long-term nature. It has become possible to conclude agreements for ten years and for even longer period and not only with socialist but also with capitalist states", Ivan Semichastnov continued.

Machinery and equipment occupy the leading place in Soviet import--about 40 percent, Semichastnov said. We also import foodstuffs and raw materials for their production, manufactured consumer goods, ores and metals, chemicals.

"Ever growing use is being made of contracts and agreements on a compensation basis that envisage delivery of complete industrial plant for Soviet enterprises. On this basis it is intended to carry out more than 60 projects including, for instance, the working of timber resources in the Far East, the creation of a coal base in Yakutia, the construction of Port Vostochnyy in Vrangel Bay and the construction of enterprises to produce ammonia, polyethylene, aluminium and pulp".

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY EXPERT COMMENTS ON GRAIN PROSPECTS

LD110950Y Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] (?Since) the new agricultural season has just set in, we now bring you comment from an expert on grain production of the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture, (Yuriy Buryakov): Grain is a vital source of bread--a staple food in this country--and of fodder for the livestock farming. So what about the country's present-day needs of grain? (Yuriy Buryakov) said that the need for grain remains (?sufficiently) large. That is why the USSR is working on a long-term program to intensify farm production. (?The) [words indistinct] tangible results already. Although there have been several years with exceedingly bad weather, grain yields have gone up 40 percent over the past decade.

But this growth is not enough. According to international standards it is necessary to have at least 1 ton of grain for every person a year. In other words the Soviet Union must produce 255 to 260 million tons.

We have not reached this level yet, although we are approaching it. (?This) should not be taken to mean that we have not got enough grain for food, said (Yuriy Buryakov). The population in the Soviet Union was fully provided with bread and other bakery products even in the years of the most severe drought and crop failures, and the prices remained unchanged--and very low at that. However, fodder grain is a different matter. We have not got enough of it, and this holds back the development of livestock farming.

Agriculture is a sector of the economy largely dependent on the whims of nature--the weather, soil and climate--and man, unfortunately, is not omnipotent here. The Soviet Union, for instance, gets two-thirds of its marketable grain from the zones of what is known as high-risk farming: the [word indistinct] zones of frequent drought and the night frost. Of course that cannot but affect harvests, and yet even in such conditions we stand up to the elements more and more successfully with every year, the expert from the Ministry of Agriculture emphasized.

The implementation of the Communist Party's agricultural policy has made it possible to mechanize grain sowing and harvesting completely. We have trebled the amount of mineral fertilizers used by the farms over the past decade; new varieties of wheat have been (?raised) which yield between 105 and 120 bushels per acre, and the average yield of rice countrywide (?is) now more than 1 and 1/2 tons per acre, or 4 tons per hectare. Last but not least, more and more wheat is grown on irrigated land.

Incidentally, the development of irrigation has made it possible to start large-scale production of grain in the republics of Soviet Central Asia this year, although cotton remains the most important crop there.

To sum it up, (Yuriy Buryakov) observed: I can say that we expect an increase in grain production this year. I shall refrain from giving exact figures now--the weather still remains a factor to be reckoned with--but nevertheless, we have reason to hope for an increase in overall grain output this year.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 11 MAY

LD120602 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 11 May reports that in Kazakhstan almost 30 million hectares have been allocated to sowing of spring crops.

Chimkentskaya Oblast has completed the sowing. In Alma-Atinskaya and Dzhambulskaya oblasts the sowing campaign is ending. The northern oblasts of the republic are preparing for mass sowing. It has been decided to aim for at least 26 million tons of grain. Haymaking has come to the north of Kirgiziya, to the Chu Valley. Lucerne, which yields four to five harvests, is being mowed. The first hay harvest is being used for the preparation of haylage. The perennial grasses harvest is higher than last year--this makes it possible to procure about 1.5 million tons of haylage.

At 0900 GMT the radio reports that Lithuanian farmers have completed sowing of grain crops; the deputy minister of agriculture for Lithuania said that sowing had not been easy this year, because spring was cold and unstable after a long winter. But in spite of difficulties, machine operators and sowers achieved good results due to efficient preparation of machinery. Early in spring, integrated teams were organized at all farms. Lithuanian farmers will grow more grain crops than last year.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT reports the rural news presented by Aleksandr Ruvinskiy. The program consists of hookups with various parts of the country and begins with a nationwide summary of agricultural work. As of 8 May the radio says, spring crops had been sown on 66.2 million hectares of land, which is just under half the total area planned. Farms in Central Asia, the Transcaucasus, Moldavia, the southern part of the Ukraine and south Kazakhstan are treating the seedlings and preparing for further work--having completed the sowing of spring crops. Farms in north Kazakhstan, Ukraine, the Central Non-Chernozem Zone oblasts and the southern Volga region are ending sowing of late crops--rice, millet, buckwheat and sorghum. The sowing front has shifted to the Non-Chernozem Zone. However, work has been held up there somewhat by the cold, but machine operators are striving to catch up. Farms in Siberia and central and north Kazakhstan have started fieldwork. Mass sowing will start here in the second half of May; at the moment, the soil is being prepared. Ruvinskiy then asks correspondent Zabaznyy to discuss individual crops. Zabaznyy reports that plan for cotton sowing in the country as a whole has been fulfilled, and there has been considerable extension in sowing valuable, thin-fiber strains. The last hectares of sugar beets, sunflower and feed corn are being sown. Grain crops occupy less than half the allocated plots, and spring wheat even less, as the main wheat areas in the east are only now beginning to sow these crops. In the European area, mass sowing of potato and fodder crops is in progress.

Vladimir Lyashko, the north Kazakhstan correspondent, then says that spring came early this year and brought lots of rain, changing the rates of fieldwork to a large extent. In most rayons and in Tselinogradskaya and Kokchetovskaya oblasts, rainfall has been more than twice the normal for spring. This made moisture retention unnecessary in many cases, allowing machine operators to immediately start presowing tilling of the fields. Today, Tselinogradskaya Oblast farmers went into the fields for the fir t time. Lyashko also reports that work started in the grain fields of Kokchetavskaya, Kustanayskaya and Severo-Akzakhstanskaya oblasts. Grain crops are to be sown on 15 million hectares of the Virgin Lands, which is the largest grain field in the country. Farmers are determined to achieve good yields and make up for last year's losses caused by drought.

Aleksandr Kutuzov, south Ukraine correspondent, then says that late spring crops sowing has been held up by the lack of warm weather this spring. For this reason, sowing of sugar beets, corn, sunflowers, and planting of vegetables was carried out almost simultaneously. Almost all rayons in Nikolayevskaya Oblast are now carrying out postsowing tilling.

The chief local agronomist is then asked to talk about the problems of this spring's fieldwork. He says that the warm weather has brought pests. Whereas chemicals used to deal with this problem, specialists now consider that there are too many problems associated with this practice and are now introducing biological methods of plant protection. The agronomist asserts that laboratories are currently testing various unspecified methods of combatting pests. Biological methods will be used on over 400,000 hectares this year, which is almost half of all spring crop fields.

Ruvinskiy then asks Zabaznyy to say something about plant protection measures in otner areas. Zabaznyy stresses the importance of treating seedlings with various substances, depending on local soil conditions.

Next, Aleksandr (?Lebenev), Minsk correspondent, talks about sowing progress in Belorussia, where spring has been equally haphazard, with snow in the northern areas of tne republic. He says that the republic's most important crop, potatoes, will occupy over 400,000 hectares this year, which is more than last year. There are 9,300 sowing teams at work, which have pledged to reap 170 quintals per hectare. Ruvinskiy interjects that the average target for potato yield in Belorussia is 240 quintals per hectare, with a minimum of 220 quintals per hectare and a maximum of 270 quintals per hectare. Organic and mineral fertilizers are being added to the soil. The Minsk correspondent adds that all potato strains this year are zonal ones, developed at the Belorussian Institute of Potato-Growing. Particular good strains are the Belorusskiyi Ranniyi and Roka. Ruvinskiy then concludes the program.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that sowing of early grain crops has ended in Saratovskaya Oblast on almost 3 million hectares. Grain sowing has begun on the Rubtsovskaya Steppes of Taltayskiy Kray; 5,500 sowing units are at work in the kray. Potato planting is in full swing in Belorussia; over 400,000 hectares is to be sown.

At 1430 GMT the radio reports that in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast corn sowing was completed today, while sunflower sowing has already been completed. The two crops occupy 650,000 hectares.

At 1445 GMT the radio reports that in Kazakhstan spring crops have now been sown on over 6 million hectares. The speed of work is heating up. Selective sowing is going on in Kustanayskaya, Turgayskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts. Nearly 15 million hectares are to be sown in the Virgin Lands in 8-10 days. In Kurskaya Oblast, sowing of late spring crops began today. Nearly 100,000 hectares are to be sown here to buckwheat and millet.

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 11 May reports that "The area of spring crops in the Ukraine has already reached 16.5 million hectares, or 600,000 hectares more than by the same time last year. The sowing campaign in the fields assigned to corn has attained the final stage. The republic's corn area this year will total nearly 4.5 million hectares. Sowing has been completed on 3.5 million hectares. As was reported, the Ukraine's machine operators had coped with sugar beet sowing on the entire area planned and at the most suitable time. Most farms have begun sugar beet thinning operations. In Ternopolskaya Oblast, 25 percent of the total sugar beet area has been thinned.

COSMOS 1,005 LAUNCHED; EQUIPMENT FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD121128Y Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 12, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1005.

The satellite carries scientific equipment for continuation of outer space exploration.

The sputnik was put into the orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution--97.6 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee)--672 kilometres, the minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee)--626 kilometres, inclination of the orbit 81.2 degrees.

Besides scientific equipment, the satellite carries a radio system for precise measurement of elements of the orbit and a radio telemetric system to transfer to the ground the data on the work of instruments and scientific equipment. The equipment on-board the satellite functions normally.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDIUM HOLDS MEETING

LD101751Y Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 10, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences held a meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of Lenin's plan of technico-scientific works which has not lost its importance to this day.

In Lenin's draft plan of scientific and technical works, which he drew up on April 18, 1918, he described a grandiose program for rebuilding the country's economy on the basis of the national development of the productive forces, the broad introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology into production. "Actually this was the beginning of planned development of science in this country," stated the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Anatoliy Aleksandrov, as he opened the meeting. From that moment the academy, in accordance with Lenin's directions, launched a broad front of work for the exploration and prospecting of new mineral deposits. Based on its proposals work began towards the economic development of a number of the country's regions. An oil and gas bearing area was discovered in the Urals and the Volga region, which eventually became a major industrial oil base of the country. Comprehensive studies were carried out to select the best version on the Baykal-Amur railway line, and of special importance was the work to create a metallurgical center in the Urals.

Academician Aleksandrov announced that the direction set by Lenin 60 years ago as the most important for the Academy of Sciences, is being consistently followed and developed. Today this work is carried out on a much broader scale, since the capacities of the Academy of Sciences itself have considerably grown. There appeared the republican academies which have taken up to a large extent the resolution of regional problems. A broad network of scientific-research institutions and their close links with production made it possible to draw up a single comprehensive program of scientific research right up to 1990, the scholar said.

At present, in connection with Leonid Brezhnev's journey to the areas of Siberia and the Far East, the scientists of the academy are facing new tasks, both general and regional, which will further facilitate the rapid development of the country's individual regions, Aleksandrov said.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

MILITARY AKTIV MEETINGS DISCUSS RESULTS OF BREZHNEV TOUR

LD111137Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 78 p 2 LD

[Text] Communists and all servicemen of the Army and Navy are studying with unfading interest the materials on the tour by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of Siberia and the Far East. The instructions and recommendations put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at meetings with the party and economic aktiv of krays and oblasts, with leading personnel in several military districts, with the Pacific Fleet, with working people and with servicemen are arousing a warm response at meetings of the party aktiv of districts, groups of forces and fleets. The meetings are discussing practical measures to intensify party political work aimed at insuring the tasks of improving the training process, raising vigilance and strengthening organization and discipline.

Thus, at a meeting of the party aktiv of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General Ye. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the group of forces, who was the keynote speaker, and others who spoke--including Col Gen I. Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the group Political Directorate, and communists A. Betekhtin, G. Komlev and G. Lozovoy--stressed that the high evaluation of the military labor of the defenders of the motherland Leonid Ilich Brezhnev gave during his tour makes it incumbent on Army communists to work even more intensively and approach the training and education of personnel even more responsibly.

Questions of intensifying party influence on resolving combat readiness tasks, further developing socialist competition, and raising the efficiency and quality of military labor in the summer training period were at the center of attention of meetings of the party aktiv of the Leningrad, Odessa, Baltic, Volga, Central Asian and Ural military districts, the Moscow Air Defense District and the northern and central groups of forces.

YEPISHEV IN KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON VICTORY DAY ANNIVERSARY

LD111427Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 78 p 2 LD

[Article by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "Great Exploit"]

[Text] The Soviet people are celebrating the 33d anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War. Solemn demonstrations and moving meetings among participants of the battles against the Hitlerite invaders are being held in cities and villages, army garrisons and naval bases. The country, as it were, is experiencing anew the atmosphere of patriotic enthusiasm and universal exultation and joy that Soviet people experienced in May 1945.

The historic day of 9 May, which is the great victory holiday, is particularly dear to our people. They shouldered the main burden of the struggle against the German fascist invaders. They defended the honor, freedom and independence of their homeland. They saved mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement. "Our victory is a high point in mankind's history," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed. "It demonstrated the greatness of our socialist motherland, demonstrated the omnipotence of communist ideas and set wonderful examples of selflessness and heroism..."

The exploit of the Soviet people and their armed forces was great. Our victory was profoundly law-governed. Its sources lay primarily in the tremendous vitality of the most advanced and progressive socialist social and state system; in the monolithic sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society; in the inviolable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia; in the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the multinational Soviet state.

Rallied around their leader [vozhd], organizer and general--the Communist Party--and under its leadership, the Soviet people rose as one man to the just struggle against the fascist invasion and courageously fought for victory for almost 1,500 days and nights. Relying on the advantages of the socialist economy and its rapidly increasing potential, the working people in the rear provided the front with everything necessary for a successful struggle against the aggressor. Under complex conditions of war the Soviet Union was not only able to eliminate the enemy's temporary superiority in certain types of combat equipment but also to considerably surpass fascist Germany's military output. Thanks to the selfless labor of the working class, and kolkhoz peasantry and the Soviet intelligentsia, the Army and Navy received increasing quantities of first-class weapons, combat equipment and gear.

By attacking our motherland, the enemy hoped to succeed in splitting the alliance between the workers and peasants and sowing discord among the USSR's peoples. But he severely miscalculated. Our society displayed invincible, steadily increasing strength. The war rallied all Soviet people still more closely around Lenin's party, aroused unprecedented patriotic enthusiasm among the masses and strengthened their moral and political and ideological unity.

The USSR Armed Forces--the first-ever military organization of the new socialist type--conclusively demonstrated their superiority in the battles of the last war. The boldness and flexibility of Soviet strategic thought, the heroism of all soldiers, their confidence of the justice of their cause and their combat skill and organization insured the successful implementation of operations on a majestic scale, operations which are studied even today in the military academies of many countries. The galaxy of outstanding military leaders educated by the party enriched the science of winning with wonderful examples of military art.

Our troops' splendid victories in Moscow and Leningrad; in the battle of Stalingrad and the battle for the Caucasus; in the battles of the Kursk bulge and on the Dnepr; in Belorussia and in the operations of the final period of the war, brought unfading glory to Soviet arms. All our people felt the greatest pride on the day that the Red Banner hoisted by the soldiers of the land of the soviets flew over Berlin, the fallen capital of the Third Reich.

This exploit will live throughout the ages. In celebrating the victory holiday, the Soviet people pay a tribute of profound respect to the heroes who shouldered the burdens of the war. The motherland will never forget the exploits of the Soviet soldiers, partisans and underground fighters or the selfless labor of the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia--all who fought at the front and in the rear for the freedom and independence of the socialist homeland. The party and people display fatherly concern for war veterans, for those who are still serving in the combat formation of the Army and Navy and for those who are working in the national economy or are finding well-earned rest.

The Soviet people's outstanding exploit during the last war is inseparable from the multifaceted activity of Lenin's Communist Party. From the first to the last day of the war, the party was a really battling, fighting party. Its best sons were in the forefront of the struggle against fascism. At the decision of the Central Committee, members of the Central Committee, obkom secretaries and other prominent party leaders were assigned to leading military work. These included Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who was in the field army from the first days of the war to its victorious conclusion. The soldiers of the armed forces, like all Soviet people, greeted with pride and inspiration the award of the supreme military order--the Victory Order--to Marshal of the Soviet Union L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council.

Under the party's leadership, the Soviet people set the world an example of selfless loyalty to proletarian internationalism. The combat alliance of our people with the peoples of the countries of central and southeast Europe emerged and was tempered in the battles against the common enemy. Together with the USSR Armed Forces, formations and armies of Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia and the patriots of Romania, Bulgaria and Albania waged a courageous struggle against the fascist invaders. The troops of Mongolia took an active part in the rout of the Japanese Kwangtung Army.

The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War was an outstanding international exploit. For many countries it marked not only liberation from the bloody fascist regime but also the start of fundamental transformations on the path to socialism.

The antifascist struggle and the rout of fascism whipped up a mighty wave of socialist revolutions. Socialism greatly extended its horizons. The fraternal community of socialist states, of free, sovereign peoples united by common interests and goals and building a new life was formed. The inspired labor of the fraternal peoples, their cooperation and mutual assistance and the sociopolitical advantages of the new system enable the socialist community countries to insure stable economic development; the upsurge of the peoples' prosperity; the blossoming of culture. It also enables the socialist countries to achieve new successes on the paths of socialist economic integration.

The working people of many Southeast Asian countries that are building a new life and the peoples of the young African states that have embarked on the path of progressive development rightly link their victories with the rout of the shock forces of imperialist reaction in the last war. The hopelessness of reaction's military attempts to retard the development of socialism and democracy and the cause of social progress is still more self-evident nowadays. Imperialism has lost its monopoly in solving world affairs.

We have been living under conditions of peace for almost one-third of a century. Socialism's positions have strengthened. The relaxation of tension has become a reality. It has embraced various aspects of the life of the European states. Despite short-term [konyunkturnyy] fluctuations, Soviet-American relations are developing.

Our party and the Soviet state do everything in their power to insure the further reduction of the military danger and to stop the arms race. Our entire people and the soldiers of the Army and Navy unanimously support the specific proposals aimed at this voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his conversations and speeches in Siberia and the Far East and in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress.

In a speech at a luncheon in honor of the FRG leaders during his official visit to the FRG, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev expressed the hope that the Soviet-German talks "will make an appreciable mark on the work to improve and expand the relations between the USSR and the FRG and help to consolidate the improvement in the European and world climate. At least, this is the aim which we are setting ourselves."

It is well-known that both west and east of our borders there are forces which have no interest in the improvement of the climate in the world. Behind a hypocritical propaganda campaign about the supposed menacing superiority of the Warsaw Pact states over the NATO bloc, the opponents of detente and disarmament are enlarging their aggressive arsenals and poisoning the international atmosphere with the toxic fumes of fear, suspicion and hostility.

Lenin's Party comprehensively analyzes and considers current realities and the world situation. The Soviet Union is forced to strengthen its defense in response to imperialist threats. Love of peace and the readiness to rebuff any aggressor are joined in Soviet policy. Thanks to the party's concern and the people's labor, the Soviet Army and Navy have everything necessary to fulfill their historic mission.

The party's defense policy is extremely clear and cannot be distorted, regardless of the various efforts of Western militant figures. Essentially, the Soviet Union has never armed itself for the sake of arming itself. Soviet military expenditures are limited to those that are necessary to provide the Army and Navy with many modern weapons that the imperialists must consider in their plans.

The framework of Soviet military development is determined by the limits of necessary defense. It is solely on this basis that the Soviet Armed Forces, whose historic mission is enshrined in the new USSR Constitution, are improved.

For Soviet soldiers each anniversary of the victory is both a great holiday and a reminder of their responsibility to maintain the security of the people's revolutionary gains.

The victory holiday is yet another occasion to methodically analyze the state of personnel combat training, political education and the results of socialist competition, and to draw conclusions aimed at maintaining the constant combat readiness of units and ships and strengthening discipline and organization. Now that the winter training period--a complex and responsible period--has been completed in the districts and fleets, it is important to reveal unused reserves to further enhance the quality of combat training and improve soldiers' field, air and nautical skill and ideological tempering.

The further strengthening of the spiritual forces of the Army and the Navy assumes the active utilization by commanders, political organizers and party and Komsomol organizations, of our heroic heritage and the traditions of selfless service to the socialist homeland, loyalty to the party and the people and comradeliness among the troops which were the norm of our soldiers' behavior in the grim battles of the last war.

The combat glory of the armed forces is an invaluable asset which does not age with the passage of time. Full of tremendously important ideological and moral content, it is an effective means of educating the defender of the motherland, an ardent patriot and convinced internationalist.

This education is aided by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's memoirs "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth." The publication of these works has been a major phenomenon in social life and have been greeted with tremendous interest in the country and in the armed forces. Through all their rich content and the profoundity of the author's generalizations, they enrich people, imbue them with new faith in the triumph of the bright ideals of communism and prompt them to devote all their efforts, knowledge and energy to the prosperity of the motherland and to strengthening the security of its borders.

Soviet soldiers are greeting the 33d anniversary of the great victory with wonderful deeds. In response to the concern of the party and people for strengthening the armed forces, they are persistently fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the demands of the USSR Constitution regarding constant combat readiness to guarantee an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. The combat experience of their fathers and the loyalty of the heroes of the war to the ideals of communism are mighty sources of social activeness that inspire Soviet soldiers to conscientiously master military affairs. The USSR Armed Forces are honorably fulfilling their responsible task to guard the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and be the bastion of universal peace.

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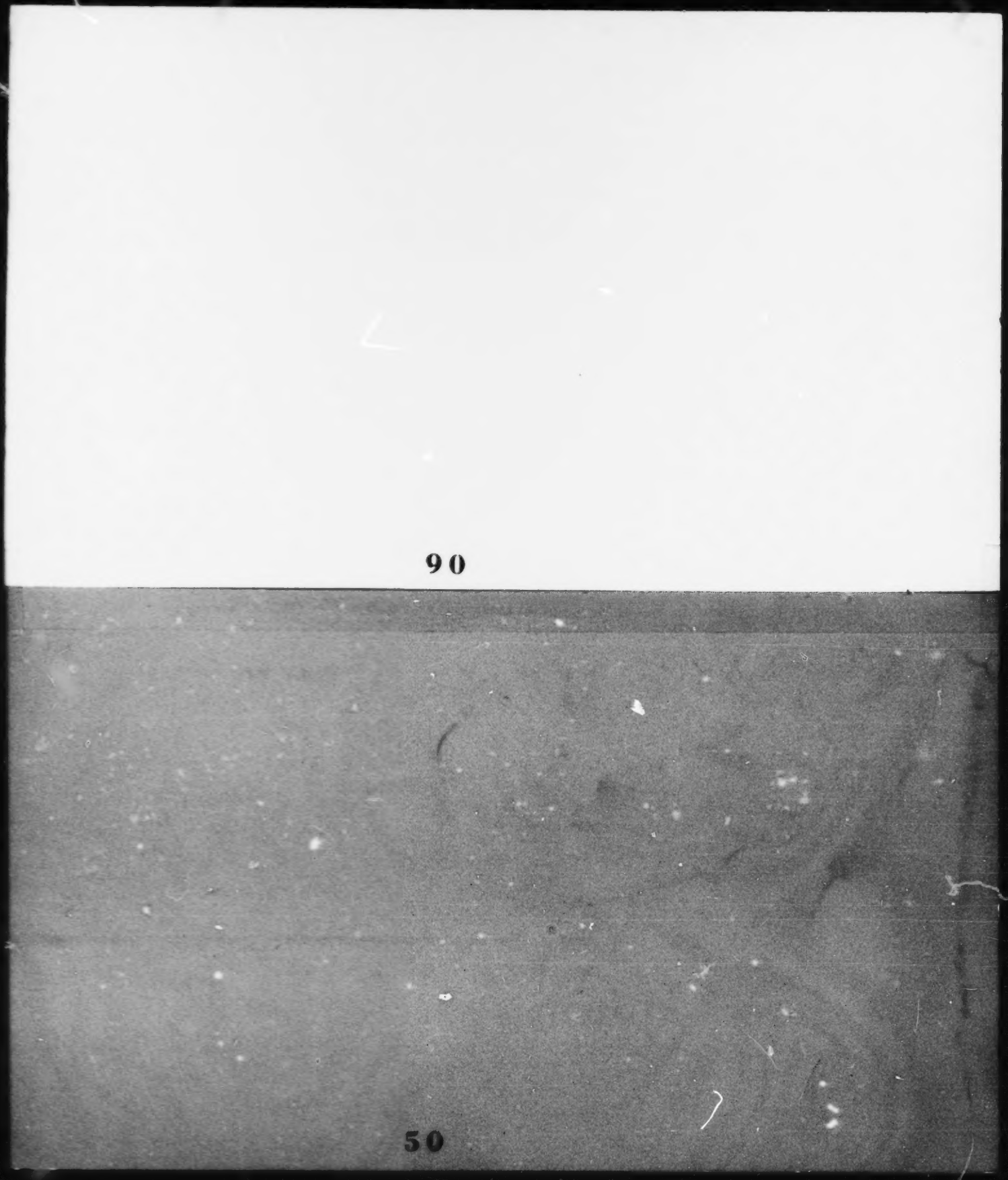
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